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ELLWANGER & BARRY

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES



ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

GENERAL CATALOGUE

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*Special attention is invited to our select assortments of Deciduous Trees and Shrubs at reduced prices,
pages 66 and 91.*

NOTE—The illustrations in this Catalogue are mostly from specimens in our collection,
and are reduced from natural size.

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AVENUE PLANTED WITH ELMS.

"The American white elm possesses a character peculiarly typical of New England, and is the tree of the century."—"Gardening, or the art of planting. It is not the tree of the day, but of the century."

GENERAL CATALOGUE
OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, ROSES, PAEONIES,
HARDY BORDER PLANTS, ETC.

IN THREE PARTS:

Part I.—Fruits and Small Fruits.

Part II.—Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Paeonies, Hardy Border Plants, Etc.

Part III.—Roses.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION OF OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE



WE take pleasure in presenting herewith the fifth edition of our General Catalogue, with revised and complete descriptions. The simple and systematic arrangement which has been adopted, combined with a complete index, renders the publication very convenient for reference, and of great assistance to our patrons in making up their orders, and we think the present edition will serve, not merely as a catalogue or descriptive price list, but as a useful handbook and manual, containing valuable cultural directions, and other important hints, indispensable to planters.

In both the Fruit and Ornamental, as well as in the Rose Departments, our Nurseries are kept fully up to the times. We endeavor to procure, as soon as introduced, every novelty at home and abroad that promises to be worthy of dissemination, and we carefully test it in our trial grounds, which are maintained at large expense.

The immense stock which we cultivate, embracing great and varied collections suited to different soils and climates, and the large force of skilled nursery assistants which we have in our employ, in addition to exceptional facilities for lifting, handling, packing, and shipping, place us in a position to promise to our patrons the careful execution of all orders, large or small, that may be entrusted to us.

It is our aim and intention to supply only the best stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, and all intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us an opportunity to furnish estimates upon their lists.

We are grateful for the liberal patronage which we have enjoyed for upwards of sixty years, and solicit a continuance of the same.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE HOME GROUNDS OF THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Please read before making out order.]

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations :

1st. All orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention ; it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand ; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders, received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once. *In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early. If ground is not in condition to plant, they can be left in the boxes, or taken out and the roots covered with earth.*

2d. All orders should be legibly written out on the order sheet herein enclosed ; this will save us much trouble, and at the same time prevent mistakes.

3d. In ordering fruit trees, it should in all cases be stated whether *standard* trees are wanted for orchards, or *dwarfs* for gardens.

4th. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular *ages* and *sizes of trees, kinds of stock*, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, ages, etc., may be substituted, in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

5th. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe, for which a moderate charge is made ; but no charge is made for the delivery of packages at the railroad.

6th. *It is requested that post-office address, as well as explicit directions for marking and shipping packages, accompany each order.* When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that fruit trees and small fruits (excepting strawberries), ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, and hardy border plants, go safely as freight. In all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

7th. For shipment abroad, we pack in the best manner, in close boxes. Our consignments to all parts of the world have generally been received in good condition, and parties who favor us with their orders may rely upon the same having careful attention. Shipments of this kind can usually be made to the best advantage in the months of October and November.

8th. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, post-office or express money order for the amount. If neither can be had, enclose currency in registered letter. Checks or drafts on local banks outside New York, Philadelphia, and Boston should have exchange added.

9th. Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

ARTICLES BY MAIL.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of *small* articles will be sent by mail prepaid, such articles to be charged **at full retail prices.**

LOW EXPRESS RATES ON TREES AND PLANTS.

The express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of *20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.*

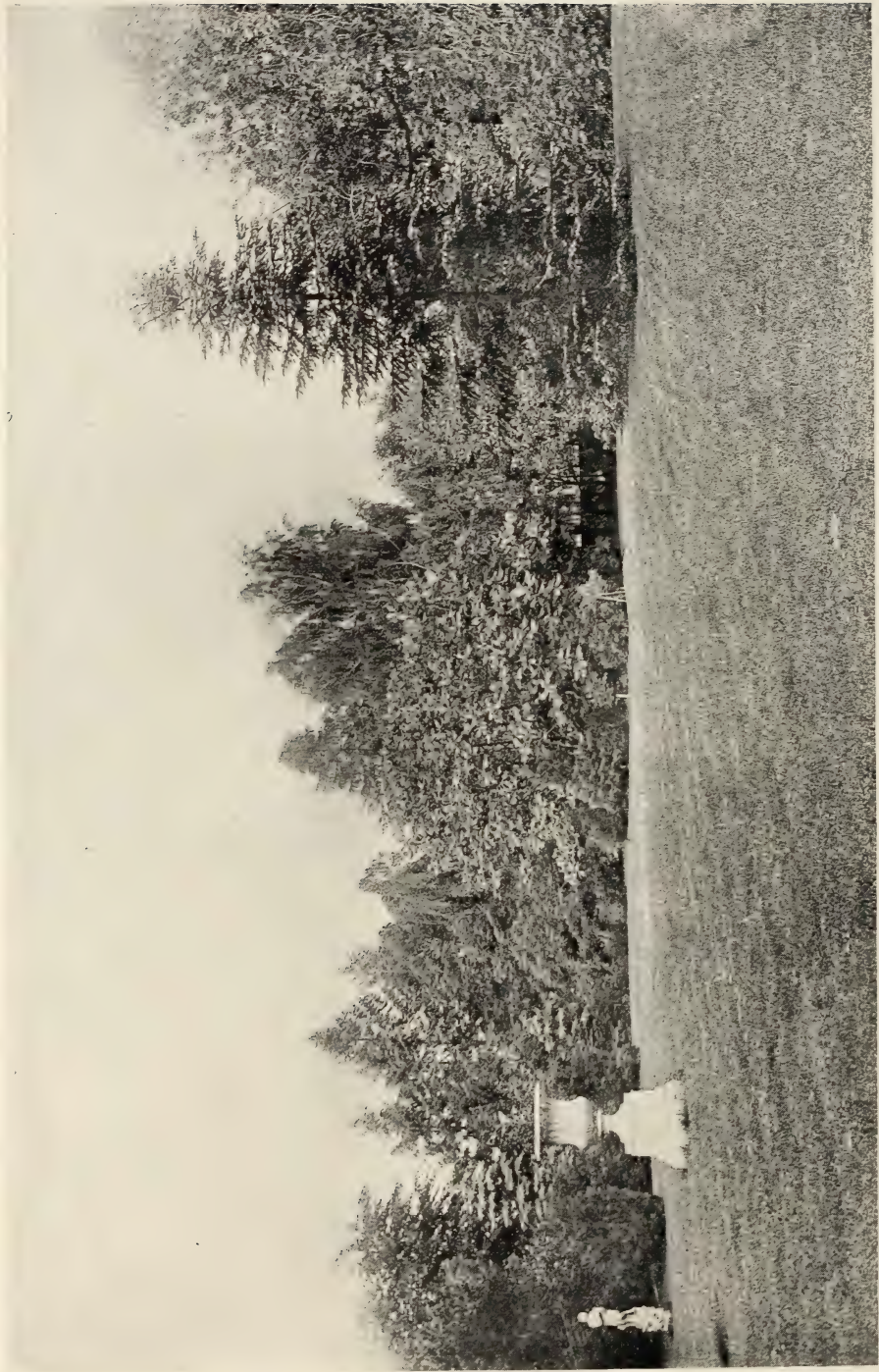
THE PACKING SEASON.

The Spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April, and continues into the month of May. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but *by the condition of the trees to be planted.* Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Rochester to localities several degrees South, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality is passed. In the autumn, we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November.

FALL PLANTING.

The Spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the Fall there is abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work therefore can frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the Spring.

The once prevalent notion that Fall planting is not advantageous, has proved to be erroneous, and with the exception of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in some regions where the winters are extremely severe, or in exposed situations, in which cases Spring planting is absolutely necessary.



A VIEW IN THE GROUNDS OF THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

PART I.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "THE FRUIT GARDEN" (see third page of cover), or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. **THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—For fruit trees the soil should be *dry*, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2d. **THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.**—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view; viz., the growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3d. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. **STAKING.**—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **MULCHING.**—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **AFTER-CULTURE.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received during Frosty Weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until

perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should always be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS.

STANDARD APPLES, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

STANDARD PEARS AND CHERRIES, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

STANDARD PLUMS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

QUINCES, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

DWARF OR PYRAMIDAL PEARS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

DWARF APPLES, on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, AND RASPBERRIES, 3 to 4 feet apart.

BLACKBERRIES, 6 to 7 feet apart.

GRAPES, 8 to 10 feet apart.

STRAWBERRIES (see under Strawberries).

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way, ...	2729	At 15 feet apart each way, ...	200
" 5 " " "	1742	" 18 " " " "	135
" 6 " " " "	1200	" 20 " " " "	110
" 8 " " " "	680	" 25 " " " "	70
" 10 " " " "	430	" 30 " " " "	50
" 12 " " " "	325		

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

HOW TO PREPARE FRUIT TREES FOR PLANTING.

Illustrations showing how they should be pruned before planting. In each case an example is given of an unpruned and pruned tree. No. 1. **Standard**, with stem or trunk three to four feet clear of branches. Standard Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums have usually this form. No. 2. **Peach Tree**. No. 3. **Dwarf Pear**. The usual appearance of trees, two to three years from bud, prepared for training in pyramidal form. No. 4. **Quince Tree**.



TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Referring to young trees of two to four years' growth.

VIGOROUS.—Being those varieties of strong, rapid growth. **FREE.**—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth. **MODERATE.**—Varieties which make a fair growth, some being slender growers, others slow growers.

SELECT APPLES.

Our principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

STANDARD TREES of nearly all the varieties described can be supplied.

DWARF TREES, for *Bushes* and *Espaliers*, can be supplied of several sorts on *Paradise* stocks. We propagate only those varieties which produce large, handsome fruit, mostly summer and autumn kinds. On the *Paradise* stock the trees are small, prolific, bear early, and are therefore desirable for small gardens or experimental orchards. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will bear abundantly the third year after planting.

Prices of Apple Trees: { STANDARD TREES on free stocks for orchards, 5 to 7 feet. 25 cts. each, except where noted.
DWARF TREES on *Paradise* for gardens, 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each.

A list of the varieties of Dwarf Apples we can supply will be furnished on application.

SUMMER APPLES.

- Benoni**—Medium size, roundish, oblong; red; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower; productive. August. 50c.
- Carolina June** (RED JUNE)—Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy, a *free* grower, popular at the South and West. August. 50c.
- Early Harvest**—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, pleasant flavor. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August. 50c.
- Fanny**—Large; deep, rich crimson; tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree *vigorous*, spreading, and very productive. August. 50c.
- Golden Sweet**—Large; yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, irregular, and productive. August and September.
- Keswick Codlin**—Large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasant acid; quality fair. Tree erect and very *vigorous*; bears when quite young, and abundantly; excellent for cooking. July to October.
- Primate**—Medium size; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, fine grained, juicy; fine quality, mild and good; excellent dessert sort. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer. August and September. 50c.
- Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a *free* grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness, and hardiness. August.
- Summer Rose**—Medium size; roundish; pale yellow, with a red cheek; tender and delicious; has a beautiful waxy appearance. A fine dessert fruit. Tree a *slow* grower, but a good bearer. Middle to end of August. 50c.
- Sops of Wine**—Medium size, oblong; dark crimson, flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a *free* grower, distinct and quite productive. August and September. 50c.
- Sweet Bough**—/ LARGE YELLOW BOUGH—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a *moderate*, compact grower, and abundant bearer. August.
- Tetofsky**—A Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid, and agreeable. Tree a *moderate*, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. July and August.
- Williams' Favorite**—Large, oblong, red; rich and excellent; a *moderate* grower and good bearer. Very highly esteemed in Massachusetts, especially around Boston, where it originated. A handsome dessert apple. August. 50c.
- Yellow Transparent**—A Russian apple; medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good; a *free* grower. August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

- Alexander**—Origin Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a *moderate* grower, and rather a light bearer. September and October.
- Chenango** (CHENANGO STRAWBERRY, SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE)—Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and very productive. September.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

- Fameuse** (SNOW APPLE)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting, and delicious. Tree *vigorous*, with dark wood; *one of the finest dessert fruits*, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.
- Gravenstein**—A very large, striped, roundish apple of the *first quality*. Tree remarkably rapid, *vigorous*, and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.
- Haas** (FALL QUEEN, HORSE)—Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with a dull brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and *vigorous*. A variety highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use. September to November.
- Haskell Sweet**—Medium or above; greenish yellow, sometimes with a blush; tender, juicy, very sweet, rich, aromatic. One of the best. Tree a *moderate* grower. September and October. 50c.
- Hurlbut**—Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow, with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Tree *very vigorous* and a *great bearer*. October to December.
- Jefferis**—Medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert apples; a *moderate* grower; productive. September and October. 50c.
- Jersey Sweet**—Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a *free* grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush**—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, *free* grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.
- Munson's Sweet**—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy, and good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and a good bearer. October and November.
- Oldenburg** (DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a *vigorous*, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Very hardy. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. August and September.
- Porter**—Medium to large; oblong; yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a *poor* grower; very popular in Massachusetts. September. 50c.
- Pumpkin Sweet** (PUMPKIN Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.
- Red Bietigheimer**—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early fall.
- St. Lawrence**—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate. Tree hardy and a *free* grower. October. 50c.
- Stump**—Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Chenango; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. *Very prolific*. September and October.
- Snow Apple**—See Fameuse.
- Washington Strawberry**—Large; yellow, shaded, splashed and mottled with rich red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid; a hardy, *vigorous* grower, and an early and abundant bearer. September and October. 50c.
- Wealthy**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a *free* grower and productive. A variety of much value, on account of its *great hardiness* and good quality. October.

WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree *vigorous*, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario, and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for either table or market. December to March.
- Ben Davis** (NEW YORK PIPPIN, KENTUCKY STREAK, &c.)—A large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.
- Canada Reinette**—Very large, flattened, ribbed; dull yellow; flesh firm, juicy, and rich. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and a good bearer. November to March. 50c.
- Cooper's Market** (COOPER'S REDLING)—Medium size, conical; red, handsome; quality good; *one of the latest keepers*, and therefore very valuable. Tree hardy, a *slender* grower and productive. December to May. 50c.
- Dominie** (WELLS OF OHIO)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a *vigorous* grower, and a profuse bearer; succeeds very well in nearly all the Western States. December to April. 50c.
- Esopus Spitzenburg**—Large, deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, and excellent. Tree rather a *feeble*, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed in this State as one of the very best. November to April. 50c.

- Fallawater** (FORNWALDER, TULPEHOCKEN, POUND, &c.)—A very large and handsome apple; quality good. Tree *vigorous*, bears young and abundantly. November to March.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy, and high flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.
- Grimes' Golden** (GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very good to best. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, productive; grown in the South and Southwest. January to April.
- Hubbardston** (HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH)—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, and fine; a *free* grower and great bearer. One of the best. November to January.
- Jonathan**—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; a *moderate* grower; shoots light-colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March. 50c.
- King**—See Tompkins King.
- Lady Apple** (POMME D'API)—A beautiful little dessert fruit, flat, pale yellow with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy, and pleasant. The tree is a *moderate* grower, forms a dense, erect head, and bears large crops of fruit in clusters; the fruit sells for the highest price in New York and Philadelphia. November to May. 50c.
- Lady's Sweet**—Large, roundish, green and red; nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly, and perfumed; shoots slender, but erect; a *moderate* grower and good bearer. One of the best winter sweet apples. Keeps well. November to May. 50c.
- Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet** (POUND SWEET)—A very large, round, greenish apple, excellent for baking. Tree a *free* grower and productive. October to December.
- Mann**—Medium to large, deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer, and a late keeper. January to April.
- McIntosh Red**—Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. A handsome apple of fine quality. Tree *vigorous* and hardy. November to February. 50c.
- Mother**—Large, red; flesh very tender, rich, and aromatic. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer. Succeeds well in the North. One of the best dessert apples. November to January. 50c.
- Newtown Pippin**—One of the most celebrated of American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, feeble growth, that it has to be top grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June. 50c.
- New York Pippin**—See Ben Davis.
- Northern Spy**—Large, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably *rapid, erect* grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. One of the finest late keeping apples.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a *moderate*, erect grower and good bearer. November to April. 50c.
- Pewaukee**—Origin, Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. *Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardness.* Tree *vigorous*. January to May.
- Pomme Grise**—Small, grayish russet; very rich and highly flavored. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; very valuable in the North. November to April. 50c.
- Rambo**—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South. October to January in the North.
- Rawle's Genet** (RAWLE'S JANET, NEVER FAIL, ETC.)—Medium to large size; yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a *free* grower, prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest. January to March in the North. 50c.
- Red Canada** (OLD NONSUCH OF MASSACHUSETTS, STEELE'S RED WINTER)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid, and delicious. Tree a *moderate*, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 50c.
- Red Russet**—Fruit large, roundish, conic, shaded with dull red in the sun, and with light russet on most of the surface; flesh yellow, solid, crisp, tender, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree *vigorous* and productive. A great keeper. January to April. 50c.

- Rhode Island Greening**—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and *vigorous*; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Toward the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.
- Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; a *moderate* grower; good bearer. December to March. 50c.
- Roxbury Russet**—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish, covered with russet. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.
- Seek-no-Further**—See Westfield.
- Shiawassee Beauty**—Said to be a seedling of Fameuse. Medium; whitish shaded, marbled, splashed, and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. Tree *vigorous*, very productive. October to January. 50c.
- Smith's Cider**—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West—not so well here. November to February. 50c.
- Spitzenburg**—See Esopus Spitzenburg.
- Sutton Beauty**—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a *free*, handsome grower, and productive. One of the most valuable market varieties in Western New York. January and February.
- Swaar**—Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender, rich, and spicy. Tree a *moderate* grower with dark shoots and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. November to May. 50c.
- Tolman's Sweet**—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich, and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, upright, and very productive. November to April.
- Tompkins King** (KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer; hardy. November to January.
- Twenty-Ounce**—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a *free*, spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; very popular in the markets. October to January.
- Vandevere** (NEWTOWN SPITZENBURG OF THE WEST)—Medium size; yellow, striped with red, and becoming deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine. Tree a *free* grower and good bearer; succeeds best on light, warm, dry soils. October to March. 50c.
- Wagener**—Medium to large size; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid, and excellent. Tree a *vigorous* handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety. December to May.
- Westfield Seek-no-Further**—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich, and excellent. Tree a *free* grower, and fruit always fair. November to February. 50c.
- Walbridge** (EDGAR RED STREAK)—Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. *Hardy and productive*; a late keeper. Tree *very vigorous*. January to May.
- White Pippin**—A fine apple resembling the Newtown Pippin. Much grown and highly esteemed in some parts of Ohio and other Western States. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. January to March.
- Wine Sap**—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. Not grown here in orchards. December to May.
- Yellow Bellflower**—Large; yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a *free* grower and good bearer. November to April.
- York Imperial**—Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. Very popular in Pennsylvania. November to February.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES OF APPLES.

- Barry**—A fine new seedling apple. It was raised in our nurseries several years ago and has been thoroughly tested, so that we have no hesitation in recommending it to our customers as a novelty of sterling merit. Fruit oblate, conical, yellow ground marbled with carmine on the sunny side; flesh firm, crisp, acid; quality good. A great keeper, lasting in perfection till June. Tree a vigorous grower. 50c.
- Bismarck**—Introduced from New Zealand. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; color red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears very early. Promises to be valuable for market. November. 50c.
- Cox's Orange Pippin**—Medium size, roundish, ovate; color yellow suffused with red streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, and best in quality. This is regarded by the English as the finest apple in cultivation, either as a dessert fruit or for culinary purposes. Tree a moderate, stocky grower. October to April. \$1.00.

CRAB APPLES.

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

- Dartmouth**—Fruit one and one-half inches in diameter; a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves, or for cider; color very handsome, dark crimson and orange, with bloom. Tree a *free* grower, forming a compact head. September to December. 50c.
- Hyslop's**—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty, and hardiness. Tree remarkably *vigorous*. October.
- Large Red Siberian**—Nearly twice as large as the Red Siberian, but similar in appearance and quality. Tree a *free* grower. September and October. 50c.
- Large Yellow**—Large, pale yellow, with a tint of red in the sun. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid grower. September and October. 50c.
- Montreal Beauty**—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs; fruit large, bright yellow shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Tree a *free* grower. September and October. 50c.
- Paul's Imperial**—A cross between the Red Astrachan Apple and Siberian Crab. Fruit about one and one-half inches in diameter. Very handsome; skin yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red; firm, tender, and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidity. Tree a *vigorous* grower. September. 50c.



THE BARRY APPLE.

- ✓ **Queen's Choice**—Medium size, roundish; color a beautiful crimson; very attractive and showy, flesh whitish, pleasant flavor. Tree *vigorous* and very prolific. Remarkably handsome both in flower and fruit. September. 50c.
- Red Siberian**—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, *free* grower; bears when two or three years old. September and October. 50c.
- Transcendent**—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably *strong* grower. September.
- Van Wyck**—Large, handsome; skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm, sweet. Tree a *free*, upright grower. 50c.
- Whitney**—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree a great bearer and *very* hardy; a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Ripe latter part of August.
- Yellow Siberian (GOLDEN BEAUTY)**—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. Tree *vigorous*. September. 50c.

SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested and prove valuable.

Those designated by a * are of American origin. A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

Gathering Pears—One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: when pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about *one-third* grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

Prices of Pear Trees: { **STANDARD PEARS** on Pear Stock, 2 to 3 yrs. old. 50 cts. each, except where noted.
DWARF PEARS on Quince Stock, 2 to 3 yrs. old. 50 cts. each, except where noted.

SUMMER PEARS.

Andre Desportes—Medium size; pale green, marbled on sunny side with red. Flesh fine, juicy, melting. A valuable early pear. Tree a *free* grower as a standard or dwarf. August. 75c.

Ansault—Medium size; light greenish yellow, mostly covered with a thin light russet; melting, juicy, and very fine grained; one of the finest in quality of all pears. Tree a *poor* grower; needs top grafting in order to obtain good standard trees. Bears when quite young. September. 75c.

Bartlett—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A *vigorous*, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

***Brandywine**—Medium size; yellow and russet; melting, juicy; first-rate. A *free* grower and productive, August. 75c.

***Clapp's Favorite**—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and *vigorous* either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.*

***Dearborn's Seedling**—Rather below medium size; pale yellow; melting and good. Tree a *free* grower, and bears young and profusely. Ripe about the last of August. 75c.

Giffard (BEURRE GIFFARD)—A beautiful and excellent variety. Tree slender but healthy; hardy; a *moderate* grower and very productive. Middle of August. 75c.

***Manning's Elizabeth**—Below medium size; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek, dotted with brown and red dots; flesh juicy and melting. A beautiful dessert fruit. Tree a *moderate* grower. Last of August. 75c.

Margaret (PETITE MARGUERITE)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of *first quality*. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. The finest pear of its season. Last of August. 75c.

Souvenir du Congrès—Large to very large, larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. August and September. *Moderate* grower. 75c.

Summer Doyenne (DOYENNE D'ETE)—A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, rather small. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. First of August. 75c.

***Tyson**—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet, and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous* and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year; one of the best summer varieties. August.

***Wilder Early**—Medium or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, very good. Tree a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. First of August.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Angouleme (DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince; as a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. October and November.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting and sweet. A *free*, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October. 75c.

Bosc (BEURRE BOSCH)—A large and beautiful russety pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September to October. 75c.



DWARF PEAR TREE IN BEARING—ANGOULEME.

small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very *vigorous*, and an early and great yielder. October and November.

Louise Bonn of Jersey—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear: yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. September and October.

***Onondaga** (SWAN'S ORANGE)—A large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and extremely productive. October and November. 75c.

Pitmaston Duchess—Very large, pyriform, resembling the Angouleme; skin smooth, polished, golden yellow; flesh melting, fine, very juicy, variable in quality, usually would rank as good to very good. Tree a *free* grower. Does well on the pear or quince. October. 75c.

***Seckel**—The standard of excellence in the pear: small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, *slow*, erect grower. September and October.

***Sheldon**—A pear of the very first quality; large, round: russet and red: melting, rich and delicious. Tree *vigorous*, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. October. Standard trees, 50c. Dwarf trees, 75c.

Superfin (BEURRE SUPERFIN)—A large, fine pear, very juicy and melting, with a rich, pleasant and sprightly sub-acid flavor; all things considered, one of the best pears known to cultivators. Its valuable qualities are not sufficiently appreciated. Tree *vigorous*. October.

Urbaniste—A large, melting, buttery pear of first quality. Tree a *moderate*, compact, beautiful grower. October to November. 75c.

LATE AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER PEARS.

Anjou (BEURRE D'ANJOU)—A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor: keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the *most valuable pear in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.

Clairgeau (BEURRE CLAIRGEAU)—Very large: pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish; nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a *free* grower and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. October and November.

Boussock (DOYENNE BOUSSOCK)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree a very *vigorous*, rapid grower and abundant bearer. September.

Doyenne White—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety of the highest excellence. Tree a *vigorous* grower, productive and hardy; succeeds best in most parts of the West. October. 75c.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous*, and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

***Frederick Clapp**—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich, and aromatic; quality *very good to best*. Tree a *vigorous* or *free* grower, and somewhat spiny. October. 75c.

Hardy (BEURRE HARDY)—A large pear; cinnamon russet; melting and fine. Tree a *strong* grower and good bearer. *One of the finest pears*. October. 75c.

***Howell**—One of the finest American pears; large, yellow, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.

***Hoosic**—Fruit large, obovate; skin greenish yellow, dotted and marbled with russet. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, with a rich almond flavor; in quality ranking as best. Tree an erect, *free* grower, very hardy and remarkably prolific. October. 75c.

***Kieffer** (KIEFFER'S HYBRID)—Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with



ANJOU (Reduced).

***Dana's Hovey**—Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well. The tree has much the habit of the Seckel, and is a *moderate* grower. 75c.

Duhamel du Monceau—Large, long, pyriform; skin rather rough, nearly covered with brownish russet; flesh melting, juicy, with the flavor of Winter Nelis, a delicious pear. Tree a *moderate* grower. 75c.

***Jones (JONES SEEDLING)**—Medium size; obovate, pyriform; yellow, shaded with russet; flesh buttery, sugary. Tree a *free*, upright grower. 75c.

***Lawrence**—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a *moderate* grower and an abundant bearer; *one of the most valuable early winter pears*.

✓ ***Reeder (DR. REEDER)**—Medium size; roundish, ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting. Tree a *slender*, irregular grower and an excellent bearer. *A delicious pear for amateur's use*. November. 75c.

Souvenir d'Esperen—A fine, late autumn pear, resembling the Winter Nelis in appearance and quality. Tree a *free*, upright grower. 75c.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a *slender*, straggling, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. It must be top grafted to obtain good trees. 75c.

LATE WINTER PEARS.

Easter Beurre—A large, roundish, oval fruit, yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a *moderate* grower and most abundant bearer; best *on the quince*; keeps *all winter*.

Josephine of Malines—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality; Tree a *moderate*, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. 75c.

P. Barry—One of the long keeping Fox seedlings. Large, pyriform; skin orange yellow, covered with russet dots and blotches; flesh very juicy, buttery, fine grained; flavor sprightly, rich, excellent. The best late winter pear. Resembles Anjou in texture of flesh, and Winter Nelis in color of skin and juiciness of flesh. Tree a poor grower and must be top grafted. Ripe in April. 75c.

The Santa Cruz *Surf*, published in Santa Cruz, Cal., speaking of late winter pears, says that the Easter Beurre, which up to this time has been regarded as the most valuable late pear, is to be superseded by the new pear, P. Barry, named after the late Rochester pomologist. The Barry is the longest keeping pear of good quality that is known at present. It is fit to eat as late as May, and keeps till that time with ordinary care, its fine quality unimpaired.

Pound—A monstrous fruit, and very beautiful; yellow with red cheek. For stewing. Tree a *moderate* grower and productive.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PEARS.

FOR CULTIVATION ON THE QUINCE.

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy, and bear well. We might add many others which appear to succeed well on the quince with fair treatment. Such are now in our own grounds in a flourishing state, after being many years planted. The following, however, cannot fail to make durable and satisfactory trees:

Summer—Andre Desportes, Bartlett, Brandywine, Clapp's Favorite, Margaret.

Autumn—Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, Boussock, Doyenne White, Hardy, Howell, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Superfin, Urbaniste.

Winter—Anjou, Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Josephine of Malines.

PEARS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- ***B. S. Fox**—May be compared as to texture and quality with Anjou, but ripening in October. Stem short; color a beautiful yellow russet when ripe; flesh fine grained, very juicy, vinous; sound to the core. One of the most valuable introductions in pears of recent years. 75c.
- ***Col. Wilder**—One of the longest keeping pears. Large, pyriform, oblong, inclining to oval; skin yellow, profusely dotted and marbled with russet; flesh melting, full of juice, sweet; a delicious pear; keeps till March. A fair grower. 75c.
- Directeur Alphande**—Very large, yellowish green, dotted with russet; flesh firm, fine, very sugary, with a peculiar flavor of its own. Tree vigorous and a great bearer. February to April. 75c.
- ***Dorset**—A very handsome and showy late-keeping pear. Large, golden yellow ground, with bright red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, of good quality. Keeps and ships well and is a valuable late pear. Ripe in February, but keeps in perfection till May. Tree a vigorous grower. 75c.
- Eliot's Early**—Medium size, pyriform; borne in clusters of three to six; skin yellowish green striped with red; handsome; flesh juicy, vinous, excellent; tree a strong grower; a handsome and good early pear. Top-worked trees. 75c.



DORSET (Reduced).

- Fred Baudry**—A large, handsome, fine-flavored, late winter pear. Size, medium to large; oblong, pyriform; color yellow, with occasional blotches of russet; flesh yellow, tender, buttery, juicy, slightly gritty at core, solid, and no evidence of rot; quality very good to best, a distinct flavor. Ripe a little after Josephine of Malines. A valuable late winter pear. 75c.
- ***Koonce**—"Medium to large, very handsome, spicy, juicy, sweet, very good. Season very early. Tree vigorous, free from blight, and a better grower than Kieffer." 75c.
- ***Lady Clapp**—A large, very handsome pear. Clean, smooth skin, beautiful yellow when ripe; flesh very juicy, melting, vinous; quality first rate. Ripens from middle to end of September, following the Bartlett, and a good sort to succeed that variety on account of its size and fine color, which are the same as Bartlett. A splendid pear and a decided acquisition to the list of varieties ripening at that season. Tree a vigorous grower. 75c.
- ***Lucy Duke**—Large, pyriform, rather obtuse; stalk set obliquely without depression; calyx open, small in a moderate cavity; skin of a cinnamon russet, surface uneven; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree a vigorous grower. October. 75c.

- *Madame Hemminway**—A handsome and showy new American pear, skin entirely covered with a dull russet, flesh melting, moderately juicy, and flavor good, rather sweet. A promising variety. Ripens middle of September. 75c.
- Olivier des Serres**—A valuable late-keeping winter pear, ripening about the same time as the Josephine of Malines, and perhaps keeping longer, say till first of March. The fruit is of good size, roundish, averaging larger than Josephine. Flesh tender, juicy, melting; flavor distinct, excellent. In quality it ranks as very good to best. 75c.
- President Mas**—Large, obovate, or approaching pyriform, irregular; skin yellow, about the color of Anjou; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, very good. A handsome pear of fine quality. December and January. A *moderate* grower, best on the pear. 75c.
- *Vermont Beauty**—Medium size; yellow, covered on sunny side with bright carmine red; rich, juicy, subacid. Ripens immediately after Seckel. Very hardy. 75c.
- *Worden Seckel**—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December. 75c.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For fruit gardens, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the pyramidal or conical trees, dwarf or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs, branching within a foot of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

Prices of Cherry Trees : { **STANDARD TREES**, 2 to 3 years. 50 cts. each.
 { **DWARF TREES**, 1 to 2 years. 50 cts. each.

HEART CHERRIES.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

- Black Eagle**—Large, black; tender, rich, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *moderate* grower and productive. Ripe beginning of July.
- Black Tartarian**—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. One of the most popular varieties. Last of June and beginning of July.
- Coe's Transparent**—Medium size; pale amber; red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet, and fine; *one of the best*. Tree *vigorous* and erect. End of June.
- Downer's Late**—Rather large; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.
- Elton**—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very *vigorous*, spreading and irregular. End of June.
- Gov. Wood**—Clear light red, tender and delicious. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most productive. Hangs well on the tree. End of June.
- Knight's Early**—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree a *free* grower and very productive; branches spreading. Ripe a few days before the Black Tartarian.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their firmer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

- Cleveland**—Large; clear red and yellow; juicy, sweet, and rich. Tree *vigorous*, spreading and productive. Early.
- Kirtland's Mary**—Large, light and dark red on yellow ground; rich, juicy, sweet, high flavored. *One of the best*. Tree vigorous.
- Mezel**—(MONSTRUEUSE DE MEZEL, GREAT BIGARREAU)—A French variety; very large, dark brown, firm; tree a *free* grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.
- Napoleon**—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and sweet. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.
- Rockport**—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree *vigorous*, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

- Tradescant's Black (ELKHORN)**—Very large; black; very firm, juicy, and good. Tree *vigorous* and upright, with peculiar gray bark. A great bearer, and so late as to be very valuable. Middle of July.
- Windsor**—A seedling originated at Windsor, Canada, and introduced by us. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescant's Black, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *very valuable late variety* for market and for family use.
- Yellow Spanish**—Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy, and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown. The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them, like *Reine Hortense*, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Heart and Bigarreau are too tender.

- Arch Duke**—Large; bright red, but becomes very dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Tree rather more *vigorous* and upright than the May Duke; hardy and prolific. Ripe first and second weeks in July.
- Belle Magnifique**—Large, late, red, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer. Last of July.
- Early Richmond**—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy, and very productive.
- Empress Eugenie**—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree *robust*, and moderately productive.
- Late Duke**—Large; light red; late and excellent. Tree *robust*, and makes a nice dwarf or pyramid. Valuable. End of July.
- May Duke**—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.
- Montmorency Large Fruited**—Fruit large, and one of the finest flavored in this class; tree a *free* grower, hardy and prolific.
- Montmorency Ordinaire**—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree a *free* grower.
- Morello English**—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.
- Olivet**—Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor.
- Reine Hortense**—A French cherry of great excellence: large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet, and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.
- Royal Duke**—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.

SELECT PLUMS.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

The prevalence of the disease of the Plum commonly called the "black knot," and of the insect known as the *curculio*, has of late discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators; but we are satisfied, from actual experience, that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely. Western New York is not exempt from these difficulties any more than other localities; we hear complaints about "knots" and "curculio" all around us. Yet we are able to fruit, in the most successful manner, seventy or eighty varieties of Plums annually, getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but *full crops*, weighing down the branches, as all will acknowledge, who have seen our trees.

This success of ours is not due to any extraordinary skill, nor to any peculiarity of soil or climate, but to *reasonably good care and culture*.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than *neglect*. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in

neighboring gardens, under good cultivation, were entirely exempt. In our specimen Plum Orchard it does occasionally make its appearance, but we instantly remove it. Our preventives and remedies are *good clean culture and prompt amputation*.

As for the curculio, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, we dress the ground about the Plum trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the curculio commences its operations, we spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work is performed daily, and ensures a full crop. The work is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful.

Prices of Plum Trees:	{	STANDARD PLUM TREES—These are generally five to six feet in height, and, like all the stone fruits, should have heads as low as possible. 50 cts. each, except where noted.
		DWARF PLUM TREES—These are adapted to garden culture. The trees furnished by us for this purpose are from two to three feet in height. 50 cts. each, except where noted.



GRAND DUKE (Reduced).

NOTE.—Those designated by a * are of American origin.

Bavay's Green Gage (REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY)—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free grower* and remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree. Middle to end of September.

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.

Bryanstone Gage—An English plum of excellent quality; greenish yellow; sweet. Tree of *great vigor* and productive. 75c.

- Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich, and sweet: adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.
- *Duane's Purple**—Very large and handsome, oval; reddish purple; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Beginning of September. 75c.
- Fellemborg (FRENCH OR ITALIAN PRUNE)**—A fine late plum, oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.
- German Prune**—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.
- *General Hand**—Very large; yellow, handsome; parts freely from the stone. Tree *stocky*, vigorous and productive. September. 75c.
- Goliath (NECTARINE)**—A very large, beautiful purple plum; second quality; a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. Beginning of September. 75c.
- Grand Duke**—A valuable late plum; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color; and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. One of the best late plums for market.
- Green Gage**—Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a *moderate* grower. We have to top graft it to get good trees. September. 75c.
- *Imperial Gage**—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich, and delicious. parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower; very productive and one of the best plums. Middle of August.
- *Jefferson**—A fine variety; yellow with a red cheek; flesh orange-colored, juicy, and rich; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, *poor* grower, but productive. End of August. 75c.
- *Lombard**—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous*, a *great* bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. Very hardy. September.
- Lucombe's Nonsuch**—An English variety of rather large size, roundish; yellowish green, distinctly streaked with yellow and orange; a *free* grower and very prolific. Middle to end of August. 75c.
- *McLaughlin**—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.
- *Orange**—Large; skin bronze yellow, marked with roughish white dots; flesh deep yellow and juicy. Tree *vigorous* and productive. 75c.
- *Peter's Yellow Gage**—Large, nearly oval; bright marbled yellow; flesh rich and juicy; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. A valuable variety. September.
- Pond's Seedling or Font Hill**—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.
- Prince Engelbert**—Very large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent. Tree very *vigorous*. One of the best. End of August.
- Prune of Agen**—A valuable French variety first quality for drying. Tree *vigorous* and very prolific. September. 75c.
- *Quackenboss**—Large, deep purple covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree *vigorous* and a great yielder. Valuable for market. Middle of September.
- Reine Claude de Bavay**—See Bavay's Green Gage.
- Shropshire Damson**—A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. October.
- Smith's Orleans**—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, and rich. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. August and September.
- *St. Lawrence**—A seedling of ours from Smith's Orleans; superior in size and quality to the parent. Large; dark purple; cling; ripens middle of August. 75c.
- Victoria (SHARP'S EMPEROR)**—One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation; of the largest size; fair quality; purplish red color. Tree a *free*, irregular grower and most abundant bearer. September.
- Wangenheim**—Medium size; oval; dark blue; quality excellent; one of the finest of that class designated as *Prunes*. Tree *moderate* or *free* grower. Middle of August.
- *Washington**—A magnificent large plum; roundish; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree *robust* and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August.
- Wild Goose (NATIVE)**—A good variety of the Chickasaw; medium, roundish, oblong; reddish yellow; flesh juicy and flavor pleasant. Tree a *free* grower. Ripens here middle of August.
- *Yellow Gage**—Rather large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy, and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. An excellent and profitable variety. Middle of August.
- Yellow Egg**—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. End of August.

PLUMS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- Abundance**—Of Japanese origin. Fruit large and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry; flesh light yellow; juicy, tender, sweet; exceedingly productive. Season very early.
- Arch Duke**—A large purple plum, ripening late. 75c.
- Burbank**—Of Japanese origin. Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer; valuable market variety. Ripens early in September.
- Dunlap**—A remarkably handsome, large yellow plum, resembling the Yellow Egg, but ripening early; cling, juicy, sweet, very good. 75c.
- Early Rivers**—Oval, purple; medium size; juicy and good; freestone. 75c.
- Field**—A large reddish plum ripening before Bradshaw; a strong grower and abundant bearer. 75c.
- Giant Prune**—Raised by Mr. Luther Burbank of California. Large, firm, rich, sweet, delicious; prolific. Tree a strong, handsome grower. 75c.
- Hale**—A large, handsome Japanese plum; bright orange, mottled with cherry red; flesh yellow, quality good. 75c.
- Lafayette**—A valuable late variety, medium to large, roundish, purple, quality good. Ripens last of September. 75c.
- Monarch**—Very large, roundish oval; dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality; an abundant bearer. 75c.
- Orleans, Late or Black**—Round, dark purple, large, juicy, and good. End of September. 75c.
- Purple Reine Claude** (REINE CLAUDE VIOLETTE)—Medium size, roundish, purple, delicious flavor; one of the best for the table. Ripens middle of September. 75c.
- Red June**—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good. 75c.
- Tennant Prune**—From California. Large, dark purple, with blue bloom; rich, sugary, delicious, hardy, and very productive. Valuable for drying. 75c.
- Wickson**—Another of Mr. Burbank's celebrated hybrids, and considered by him one of the finest. Very large, glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious, stone small. Remarkable for its long-keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth.
- Willard**—Of Japanese origin. Medium size, dark red, freestone, quality fair. Tree a strong grower, hardy, and productive.
- Youngken's Golden Cherry**—This is the earliest plum to ripen here; small, round, greenish yellow, handsome, very slender stalk, half an inch long, sweet, and juicy; cling; valuable on account of its earliness. 75c.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PLUMS.

Either comparatively new or esteemed only in special localities.

- Belle de Septembre**—Large, handsome, red, late. 75c.
- *Copper**—Very late, productive. A good shipper. 75c.
- Decaisne**—Very large, yellow, excellent; resembles Coe's Golden Drop, but ripens much earlier. 75c.
- French Damson**—Purple. 75c.
- *Gueii** (BLUE MAGNUM BONUM)—A large, handsome, purple plum; of fair quality. Profitable for market. 75c.
- *Hudson River Purple Egg**. 75c.
- *Huling's Superb**—Very large, round, green. 75c.
- Ickworth Imperatrice**—Medium, late, purple, fine. 75c.
- Jaune Hative**—Medium yellow; very early. 75c.
- Kingston, or Smith's Prune**—Large blue, late. Good for market. 75c.
- *Lincoln**—Very large; reddish purple. 75c.
- Moore's Arctic**—Large, blue; said to be valued for its hardiness.
- Ogon** (JAPANESE)—Large, bright golden yellow. 75c.
- Oullin's Golden**—Large, early, and excellent. 75c.
- Prince of Wales**—Purplish red. 75c.
- Royal Hative**—Purplish red; early, fine. 75c.
- Satsuma Blood** (JAPANESE)—Large; purplish-crimson. 75c.
- *Spaulding**—Large; yellowish-green. 75c.
- The Czar**—Large; early; purple; rich and good. 75c.
- Transparent**—Greenish yellow; rich, and of high excellence. 75c.
- Weaver** (NATIVE)—Hardy and productive.

SELECT PEACHES.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture:—1st. Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2d. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils. We do not have all the varieties on plum stock, but will furnish a list on application.

NOTE.—In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.

Prices of Peach Trees : (On Peach Stock, 25 cts. each.
(On Plum Stock, of such as we may be able to supply, 50 cts. each.

- Alexander**—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use. Beginning of August.
- Alberge Yellow, Barnard's Yellow Rareripec, &c.**—Large; deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of moderate flavor. Tree *vigorous*, hardy and productive. Beginning of September.
- Conkling**—Large and handsome; golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, sweet, vinous, and very good. Tree *vigorous*, and yields heavy crops; succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Coolidge's Favorite**—A most beautiful and excellent peach, of medium size; skin white, delicately mottled with red; flesh pale, juicy, and rich. Tree *vigorous*, hardy, and productive. A valuable variety. End of August.
- Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly *vigorous* and prolific; its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.
- Crawford's Late**—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive, and good; ripens here about the close of peach season. Last of September.
- Early Silver**—Large, melting, and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine Peach, its parent; ripens early in September. One of the best.
- Early York (EARLY PURPLE, SERRATE EARLY YORK, &c.)**—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull purplish red; flesh juicy, rich, and excellent. Tree a *fair* grower and very prolific; one of the best early orchard varieties. Middle of August.
- Foster**—A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.
- George the Fourth**—Large; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy, and rich. Tree *vigorous*, and bears moderate crops of the best quality. End of August.
- Hale's Early**—Medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.
- Hill's Chili**—Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality. Esteemed in some localities for market on account of its productiveness. September.
- Large Early York**—A large and beautiful variety; white with a red cheek; flesh juicy and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and productive. End of August.
- Lord Palmerston**—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich. End of September.
- Louise (EARLY LOUISE)**—Medium size; bright red; melting and juicy. Ripens just before Rivers. Tree hardy; a valuable variety for home use and market.
- Morris White**—Medium size; dull creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, and delicious. Tree a moderate bearer; highly prized for preserving on account of the entire absence of red in the flesh. Middle of September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. An excellent early market variety.
- Nectarine Peach**—Large, pointed, with a smooth nectarine-like skin; flesh melting, rich and racy; the best peach of its season; ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Oldmixon Free**—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Princess of Wales**—Large and beautiful; cream-colored, with a rosy cheek; melting, rich, and excellent; ripens with Crawford's Late.

- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A famous, old, well-known and popular variety; large, oval; yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and vinous. Tree very hardy and productive. Succeeds Crawford's Late.
- Rivers** (EARLY RIVERS)—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor most remarkable. Larger and ripens three or four days after Louise. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateurs' use and market.
- Rivers' Early York**—Medium size; skin marbled with red; flesh so melting and juicy as to dissolve in the mouth, leaving no fiber; one of the first freestones to ripen. Latter part of August.
- Salway**—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this State.
- Snow**—A beautiful fruit, medium size; skin and flesh clear creamy white throughout. Tree hardy and productive; blossoms white and shoots greenish; very distinct. Beginning to middle of September.
- Stump the World**—Red and white, handsome, good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.
- Surpasse Melocoton** (E. & B.)—A large, pale yellow-fleshed peach of the highest quality. A strong grower and productive; raised by us from seed. First to middle of September.
- Susquehanna**—A very large and superb yellow peach; melting, rich, and fine. Succeeds Crawford's Late.
- Ward's Late**—A fine late peach, resembling the Oldmixon; flesh nearly white; flavor excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- Waterloo**—Medium to large, round, with a deep suture on one side; skin pale whitish-green in the shade, marbled with red and crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, adhering considerably to the stone. Ripens about with Alexander.
- Wheatland**—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree vigorous and healthy.

PEACHES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- Champion**—A new early peach; large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy; freestone. Hardy and productive.
- Crosby**—Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side; good in quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.
- Elberta**—Originated in Georgia a few years ago, and has proved to be one of the most valuable of the newer varieties. The fruit is large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good, though not quite equal to the Crawford. A peculiarity of the Elberta is that the fruit can be gathered before it is ripe, and it will ripen up without rotting. It bears transportation well, and, taken all in all, is a variety of promise.
- Fitzgerald**—A chance seedling from Canada, said to be superior to Crawford.
- Greensboro**—A variety from North Carolina; said to be larger and earlier than Alexander; skin beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast, flesh white, very juicy, and of extra quality for so early a peach.
- Triumph**—From the South; said to be a freestone, ripening with Alexander; large yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.



SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

In the selection of choice garden fruits it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence, or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the trees get winter-killed, or the blossoms injured by the late spring frosts, these Espalier trees can easily be protected by mat or board screens. For stiff and damp soils they should be on plum stocks; but on light, loamy, gravelly, and sandy soils, the peach is better. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the plum.

Prices of Apricot Trees: { On Peach Stock, 35 cts. each.
On Plum Stock, 50 cts. each.

- Alberge de Montgamet**—Medium size; very early; juicy and excellent: very hardy; one of the best. Ripe in July.
- Early Golden**—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.
- Early Moorpark**—Medium size; rich, juicy; very fine.

- Large Early**—Large; orange, with red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, excellent; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Beginning of August.
- Large Early Montgamet**—Large; early; excellent; one of the finest.
- Moorpark**—One of the largest and finest Apricots: yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, and rich; parts from the stone; very productive.
- New Large Early (RIVERS')**—Large, like the Old Large Early, but very rich.
- Orange**—Medium size; orange, with ruddy cheek; flesh rather dry; requires ripening in the house; adheres slightly to the stone. End of July.
- Peach**—Very large, handsome, rich and juicy. One of the best.
- St. Ambroise**—One of the largest and finest apricots, ripening about the same time as Large Early.



SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Prices of Nectarine Trees: { On Peach Stock, 35 cts. each.
On Plum Stock, 50 cts. each.

- Boston**—Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.
- Downton**—Large; greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich, and high flavored; one of the best. Freestone.
- Early Newington**—Large; pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy, and rich; adheres to the stone.
- Early Violet**—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich, and high flavored: freestone. Last of August.
- Elruge**—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy, and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.
- Hardwicke**—Large; pale green, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, juicy, melting, and rich. End of August.
- Late Melting**—Greenish white, and red; medium quality. Very late.
- Lord Napier**—Earliest large Nectarine known.
- Milton**—Very large; finely flavored. September.
- Newton**—Very large and fine. September.
- Pitmaston Orange**—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich, and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.
- Red Roman**—Greenish yellow and red; flesh greenish yellow, rich, and good; freestone. September.
- Rivers' Orange**—An English variety, raised from Pitmaston; hardy and prolific.
- Spenser**—Very large; rich and fine; freestone. Late.
- Stanwick**—An English variety that has attracted much attention. Ripened under glass there, it is pronounced fine.
- Victoria**—Very large; one of the finest of the English varieties.



SELECT QUINCES.

Prices of Quince Trees:—50 cts. each.

- Apple, or Orange**—Large; roundish, with a short neck; of a bright golden yellow color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.
- Champion**—A good variety, but ripens too late for this region.
- Meech's Prolific**—Prized highly in some sections.
- Rea (REA'S MAMMOTH)**—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive. We consider this the best of *all the quinces*.

SELECT HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

Prices of Grape Vines:—25 cts. each, except where noted.

BLACK GRAPES.

Barry (ROGERS' No. 43)—Bunch large, but rather short; berries large, roundish, much like Black Ham-burgh; delicate, sweet, and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of the Rogers Hybrids.

Champion—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower, and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella. Good keeper.



WINCHELL (Reduced)

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country, and is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. In general appearance it strongly resembles Moore's Early. Skin thick; very juicy, with some pulp. A large, showy grape.

Eumelan—Bunch good size; generally compact, shouldered; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet; quality excellent; vine moderately vigorous; ripens just after the Hartford. *One of the best table grapes, and valuable for the amateur.*

Hartford—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good grape; very early and reliable, and a *valuable market variety on this account.*

Herbert (ROGERS' No. 44)—Bunch rather long, but compact; berry large; tender, sweet, and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety, and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality.

- Isabella**—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval; juicy, sweet, and musky. A vigorous grower, hardy; an immense bearer; a good keeper.
- Merrimack** (ROGERS' No. 19)—Bunch medium to large; berry large; sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; one of the earliest of the Rogers' varieties.
- Mills**—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy. Ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper. \$1.00.
- Moore's Early**—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy, and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.
- Wilder** (ROGERS' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.
- Worden**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES.

- Agawam** (ROGERS' No. 15)—One of the best of the red varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer.
- Brighton**—Resembles Catawba in color, size, and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal if not superior to Delaware; ripens early, with the Delaware, Eumelan, and Hartford. Vine productive and *vigorous*, but in some localities is subject to mildew.
- Catawba**—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous, rich; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York.
- Delaware**—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful; sweet, sugary, and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.
- Gærtner** (ROGERS' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red, with bloom, fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine vigorous and productive. Desirable either for the garden or vineyard.
- Iona**—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh soft, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, high flavored, sprightly and refreshing; keeps till mid-winter with its freshness unimpaired. In this locality one of the finest table grapes. A little earlier than Catawba. Should be in every garden where the climate admits of its being ripened. It must not be allowed to overbear.
- Lindley** (ROGERS' No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine vigorous and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop. We regard it as one of the best red grapes in our collection.
- Massasoit** (ROGERS' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose, as the fruit does not always set well; berry medium, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet, very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety.
- Rochester**—A seedling of ours. Bunch large, shouldered, frequently double shouldered, very compact. Berries medium to large, round, dark purple or purplish lilac, peculiar, with thin white bloom. Flesh very sweet, vinous, rich, and aromatic. Vine a remarkably vigorous grower; wood short-jointed and hardy; foliage large, thick, healthy; has never been known to mildew in our grounds. It requires ample room and rather long pruning. Ripe usually first week in September. The fruit always sets well, and it has never failed to ripen in the worst of seasons since it first bore. 50c.
- Salem** (ROGERS' No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; slight pulp; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'.
- Vergennes**—Bunch of medium size, somewhat loose, not uniform; berry large, round; skin thick, tough, red, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh quite pulpy, flavor pleasant but not rich. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, and productive. Ripens with Concord. Keeps well.

WHITE GRAPES.

- Duchess**—Bunch medium to large, long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, roundish; skin thick, generally dotted with small black spots about the size of a pin's head; color light green at first, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, fruit almost transparent; flesh tender without pulp, juicy, sweet, crisp-rich, and in quality ranks as best. Vine vigorous and productive here. The foliage is said to mildew in some localities. Ripens early, before the Concord.

- Lady**—Bunch medium; berry medium to large; skin thin; color light greenish yellow, with white bloom; pulp tender, sweet, and pleasant, without much character. Vine hardy and vigorous. A valuable early white grape.
- Martha**—Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium, roundish; flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good; ripens earlier than Concord. Vine hardy and vigorous.
- Moore's Diamond**—A pure native, bunch large, compact; berry medium size; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.
- Niagara**—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears, to a great extent, later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy, and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation.
- Pocklington**—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive; leaves large, tough, and downy; ripens after the Concord. It requires favorable seasons, and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region.
- Rebecca**—A fine and delicious grape; berry and bunch medium size; vine a *moderate*, slender grower, but an abundant bearer; quite hardy; ripens almost as soon as the Delaware. We regard it as the highest flavored of our native grapes; recommended particularly for careful garden culture. It does well grafted on a strong growing sort. 50c.
- Winchell**—The earliest white grape (*identical with Green Mountain*). This white grape has been thoroughly tested for several years in our vineyard, and it has proved so satisfactory in all respects that we can recommend it with the utmost confidence to our customers. It combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor, good size, and excellent quality. Though not the largest, yet both berry and cluster are of good size, and the flavor is excellent, ranking in this respect as a grape of the first class. In time of ripening it may be described as very early, being the first white grape to ripen, and maturing about the same time as Champion, or about a week earlier than the Hartford. This qualification insures its ripening even in the worst of seasons, a consideration which will be appreciated by all planters. Its habit of growth is vigorous and the foliage clean and healthy, while its bearing quality is all that can be desired. It can be said to be a most valuable white grape, either for the amateur or professional grower. 50c.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

- Campbell's Early**—A fine new grape raised by the late George W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; the seeds are few and easily separated from the pulp; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection; promises to be of great value. 75c.
- Lucile**—Said to be a most promising new red market grape, as large as Worden in bunch and berry; good quality, ripening early between Moore's Early and Worden; very vigorous, hardy, and productive. 50c.
- McPike**—A new black grape said to be a seedling of the Worden, and to produce berries of great size. \$1.00.

BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden, plant in rows, about five feet apart, and four feet apart in the rows. In the field, plant in rows, six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Treat the same as Raspberries. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

Price 50 cents per 10, except where noted.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

- Agawam**—Of medium size, jet black, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.
- Ancient Briton**—Medium size, melting, without core. Hardy and very prolific. One of the best.
- Early King**—Fruit of medium size and good quality, plant hardy and productive. The first variety to ripen here, and particularly valuable on that account.
- Eldorado**—A valuable new variety; fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet, and rich; plant hardy and very productive.
- Erie**—Fruit large, of good quality; plant hardy, vigorous, and productive. Early.
- Iceberg**—A novelty from California producing white berries. \$1.00 per 10.
- Kittatinny**—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.

- Lawton**—Large, oval, black; juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; well known.
- Minnewaski**—Large, early, very hardy. A great bearer.
- Rathbun**—A promising new variety. Berries extra large, jet black, quality good. Said to be perfectly hardy. \$1.00 per 10.
- Snyder**—Medium size; sweet and melting to the core; very hardy and wonderfully productive; valuable for home use and market.
- Taylor**—As hardy as the Snyder; large and of excellent quality.
- Wilson Jr.**—Large; luscious and sweet, as soon as colored. Plant hardy, ripens early.

DEWBERRY.

- Lucretia**—A trailing variety of the blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. 50c. per 10.

CURRANTS.

Currants can be successfully planted in the Fall or Spring. Being perfectly hardy, they do not suffer injury from the Winter.

To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore, when they are wet with dew. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

Price 80 cents per 10, except where noted.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

- Black Champion**—Large, black, excellent.
- Black English**—Well known; esteemed by many for jellies, etc.
- Black Naples**—Similar in appearance and flavor to the preceding, large and fine.
- Cherry**—One of the largest currants; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.
- Fay's Prolific**—A popular Red Currant; fruit very large and handsome.
- Lee's Prolific**—Black, larger than Black Naples and very productive.
- Pomona**—A new red currant of good size; very productive, sweet, of excellent quality. 10 cts. each.
- Prince Albert**—Berry large, light red, bunch long; an erect grower and immense bearer; foliage distinct; ripens late; valuable.
- Red Cross**—A fine new red currant of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive. 10 cts. each.
- Red Dutch**—An old, well known sort; berry of medium size and good quality; bunch long, plant an upright grower and very prolific.
- Short Bunched Red, or London Red**—A strong, upright grower, with large berries and short bunches. A good sort.
- Versaillaise (LA VERSAILLAISE)**—A French variety resembling the Cherry; of very large size, great beauty, and productiveness.
- Victoria**—Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; late, productive, and very valuable. This and Prince Albert extend the currant season into September; one of the best.
- White Dutch**—Well-known, of medium size and excellent quality.
- White Grape**—Very large; mild and excellent; the best table variety. This is very distinct from the White Dutch.

- Wilder**—A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market. 10 cts. each



WILDER (Reduced).

GOOSEBERRIES.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The Gooseberry wants annual manuring to sustain its vigor. The American varieties need close pruning every year. The English kinds require but little pruning. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

Crown Bob—Large; roundish oval, red, hairy; of first quality.

Industry—Large; oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large, beautiful, and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign gooseberry ever introduced.

Whitesmith—Large, roundish oval; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.



COLUMBUS (Reduced).

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Price 80 cents per 10 except where noted.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

Columbus—This is one of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. It was introduced by us a few years ago. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is vigorous and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden. 15 cts. each, \$1.00 per 10.

The editor of the *Rural New-Yorker* says: "It is the best variety yet introduced and seems close to a perfect Gooseberry for our climate."

- Downing**—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two to three times the size of Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant vigorous and prolific; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market.
- Houghton**—A vigorous grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good.
- Red Jacket**—A new red gooseberry of the American type, and which is highly recommended. 15 cts. each.
- Smith's (SMITH'S IMPROVED)**—Grown from the seed of the Houghton; fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and very good; plant vigorous and productive.
- Triumph**—An American seedling of the English type; large golden yellow; hardy, and an immense bearer. A fine variety. 15c. each, \$1.00 per 10.

LOGAN BERRY.

A decided novelty, being a hybrid between a blackberry and a raspberry. Fruit as large as the blackberry and of same shape, color dark red when fully ripe; partakes of the flavor of the blackberry and raspberry; pleasant, mild, vinous. 25c. each.

RASPBERRIES.

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak, and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded and a top dressing of manure given.

Protection.—To guard against injury by the Winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the Autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter, or branches of evergreens.

They can be planted in the Fall or Spring with success. Black Caps cannot be planted in the Fall.

Prices of Raspberries :—50 cts. per 10, except where noted.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.

FOREIGN VARIETIES AND THEIR SEEDLINGS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.

All the varieties in this class require protection in winter.

- Champlain**—Fruit large, pale yellow. A strong grower and prolific. In quality ranks as best; superior to Golden Queen. Valuable for the amateur.
- Clarke**—Large, light red; moderately firm; *high flavored*; a strong grower; productive and very hardy. One of the best red raspberries for home use.
- Fastolf**—Large, purplish red; rather soft; juicy; high flavored; productive; very desirable for home use \$1.00 per 10.
- Fontenay (BELLE DE FONTENAY, HENRIETTA, AMAZON)**—Very large, roundish, conical; purplish red; sprightly, rich, firm; plant dwarf, stout; luxuriant foliage, suckers abundant; needs to be well thinned out. Produces a second crop in autumn if the canes are cut to the ground in Spring. The best autumnal bearing variety. \$1.00 per 10.
- Franconia**—Large, purplish red; juicy, a little acid, but of fine quality; canes strong and productive; season medium to late.
- Herstine**—Fruit large; oblong; crimson, moderately firm; juicy, flavor sub-acid, and very good; an abundant bearer; season early to medium; *one of the best*.
- Hornet**—A French variety, very large, conical; crimson red. Of the best quality; a vigorous, upright grower; season late; *valuable for home use*. \$1.00 per 10.
- Knevett**—Very large and handsome, red; juicy, soft, of good quality; *very desirable for the family garden*. \$1.00 per 10.
- Orange (BRINCKLE'S)**—Large, orange yellow; beautiful and delicious; the best yellow in cultivation; plant tender, but when protected, very productive. \$1.00 per 10.
- Superlative (BUNYARDS)**—A splendid foreign red raspberry. Very large, fine color, firm, and of best quality. We have tested it in our grounds, and commend it to all who desire the *largest, handsomest, and choicest fruit*. One of the best novelties in this line. \$1.00 per 10.

I have now in bearing more than 200 stools of Superlative, and although we possess a somewhat large plantation of other varieties, they will all eventually have to give place to this excellent variety. It is the earliest to fruit with us, a most prolific cropper, has large and handsome fruit of good color, and it is less liable to the maggot which is so prevalent in wet seasons.

J. F. McLEOD, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, Eng.

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES, INCLUDING BLACK CAP, ETC.

Columbian—Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple; plant a very strong, robust grower, hardy, and very productive.

Conrath—A new Black Cap, very early, of good quality, very productive, and quite hardy.



EUREKA (Reduced).

broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality fully as good as that variety.

Marlboro—The best early red Raspberry for the North; hardy and productive.

Miller—A variety from New Jersey. Berry as large as Cuthbert, round, bright red, does not fade; very firm. Begins to ripen with the earliest. Perfectly hardy.

Munger—A new Black Cap, very large, productive. Ripens late.

Ohio—A variety of the Black Cap much esteemed for drying; plant hardy and prolific; fruit of good quality.

Palmer—Berries of medium size; black, firm; quality good; exceedingly prolific; early.

Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit large, purple, soft, with a sprightly, sub-acid flavor; plant very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Much esteemed in some localities. Season medium to late.

Thompson's Early Prolific—Recommended for its early ripening. Berry medium size, red, vigorous and productive.

Cumberland—A new Black Cap, said to be of very large size, good quality, hardy and productive; mid-season.

Cuthbert (QUEEN OF THE MARKET)—Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; a little dry, but sweet and good, nevertheless. Very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably *one of the best varieties for market*.

Eureka (BLACK CAP)—Very large, glossy black, juicy, rich; hardy and very productive. We regard it as a valuable, very early variety.

Gault (BLACK CAP)—Large and firm; rich flavor. Plant a vigorous grower and extremely hardy. Said to be a true perpetual.

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful amber color; firm, and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy, and remarkably productive.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit large; good quality; season medium; hardy, a vigorous grower and great yielder.

Kansas (BLACK CAP)—A valuable second early variety; very large, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality; very hardy and productive. One of the best Black Caps.

Loudon—Said to be a seedling of the Turner crossed with Cuthbert. Large,

STRAWBERRIES.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be *well* prepared by trenching or plowing, at least eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be *properly enriched* as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry.—For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen

inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

Culture in Hills.—This is the best mode that can be adopted for the garden. To obtain fine, large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer and early autumn. Every runner thus removed produces a new crown in the center of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes or stools, on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime, the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Covering in Winter.—Where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on *too much* and *too early*. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean.—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with *short* hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

TO ASCERTAIN THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot, give each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

LAYER PLANTS.

The plants which we usually furnish are well rooted layers from the open ground. This has been our practice for over fifty years, and we have never had any reason to think that this mode of growing was not a success.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by the express companies we will forward by mail, prepaid, layer plants of all the varieties enumerated in this list. **At the rate per 10 the plants will be mailed at the prices annexed, without extra charge. At the hundred rate, if sent by mail, 25 cts. additional per hundred plants must be remitted for postage. POT GROWN PLANTS CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL.**

POT GROWN PLANTS.

Ready for Shipment after July 15th.

This kind of plant is very popular, and is almost exclusively employed for garden planting. The failures are few, and much care and labor are avoided. We grow the plants in thumb-pots, and when they are well established and ready to ship, we turn them out of the pots, preserving the ball of earth around the roots and wrapping it in paper. In this way, during the hottest weather in July and August, plants can be transported safely. **Plants set out in July or August will yield a moderate crop next season. These cannot be sent by mail. A SEPARATE LIST OF POT GROWN STRAWBERRIES IS ISSUED ANNUALLY, IN JULY, AND WILL BE MAILED FREE.**

STANDARD WELL TRIED VARIETIES.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect flowering, and can be planted alone.

Prices—Except where noted, layer plants, 40 cts. per 10, \$1.00 per 100.

Not less than 10 of a kind at rate per 10.
Not less than 50 of a kind at rate per 100.

Beder Wood—Large, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive. A valuable early sort for home use or near market, following Michel's Early.

Brandywine—Large, roundish conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; prolific; season medium to late; a valuable late variety.

Bubach (No. 5) (P)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and near-by market. This has proved to be one of the best Strawberries. Season early to medium.

Haverland (P)—Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over. Very vigorous and healthy, and a great yielder; a valuable variety for home use or near market; needs to be well mulched to keep fruit clean; season early.

Lovett—Large, roundish conical, uniform, seldom ill-shaped, bright crimson, quality good. A variety of merit, continuing good through the season.

McKinley—Introduced by us. This variety has been thoroughly tested on our grounds, and we consider it a superior Strawberry, being remarkable for its size, shape, color, and quality. Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or coxcombed; color crimson; flesh firm and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect. Season medium to late. We can confidently recommend it for garden and market culture.

A gentleman wrote to us from Kentucky recently as follows: "In looking over the Strawberries at the Kentucky Experiment Station, June 1, 1899, I find to my judgment the McKinley the best berry on the ground. Their size, color, and quality were very superior, and there were a good many on the vines."

Marshall—Very large, roundish, dark, rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. One of the largest and finest Strawberries of recent introduction. We consider this one of the very best varieties for all purposes.

One of our customers writes: "The Marshall Strawberry plants you furnished me were more than a success; they are much the best very large berry I have ever fruited. The fruits were immense in size, and held it until the end in a remarkable degree."

Michel's Early—This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer. We consider this valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness.

Parker Earle—Uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color glossy scarlet crimson; ripens all over; flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good; flowers perfect. Plant very vigorous, healthy, and remarkably productive.

Sharpless—Introduced by us. We have fruited it extensively, and regard it as one of the very largest and best strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here. To secure the best results, we advise "hill culture."

NEW VARIETIES OF PROMISE.

Clyde—Large, roundish conical, bright scarlet; fair quality. Season medium. Plant vigorous and very productive. Layer plants, 50 cts. per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

Gladstone—A promising new variety raised at Catawissa, Pa., the home of the famous Sharpless Strawberry. It is described as being as large as the Sharpless, as early as Michel's Early, and of fine quality. Plant strong, healthy, vigorous and productive. A year ago we received a sample of the fruit and it appeared to be a variety of much promise. Layer plants, \$1.00 per 10.

Michigan—A large, handsome berry, of good quality; said to ripen very late; with us, however, it ripens about mid-season. Layer plants, 50 cts per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

Wm. Belt—Very large, conical; color bright red; quality good. Season medium to late. Plant strong and vigorous, and quite productive.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Prices—Layer Plants, 80 cents per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

Alpine Wood—With runners, red and white; very hardy and prolific; fruit small, flavor musky and agreeable.

Belle Bordelaise—A variety of Hautbois; medium size; dark red; flesh white, juicy, with a high musky flavor; for the table unrivalled. Plant very ornamental. Season medium to late.

Montreuil—A fine large variety of the Alpine; very productive; should be in every garden where choice fruit is desired. One of the best of this class.

FIGS.

Price—50 cts. each.

Angelique—Medium; skin yellow; flesh rose colored; very good.

Black Ischia—Medium; skin deep purple; flesh sweet, rich.

Brown Ischia—Medium size; rich and excellent.

Castle Kennedy—Very large.

Col. de Signora Bianca—Large; skin greenish white; flesh red.

Early Violet—Brownish purple; small; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Madeleine—Medium size; pale greenish yellow; flesh rose colored; bears abundantly.

Madeleine Early—Large; skin gray; flesh white; very productive.

Pregussata—Small; round; skin purplish brown; flesh deep red; rich and luscious.

Roi du Noir—Black.

Turkey—Brownish purple; large, rich, and excellent.

White Genoa—Large; yellowish white; flesh tinted with red; very rich and good.

REMARKS—Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted. Most all of them ripen in August.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Almonds —SWEET HARD SHELL	50	cents	each
SOFT SHELL	50	"	"
Chestnuts —COMMON AMERICAN	50	"	"
NUMBO	\$1	00	"
PARAGON	1	00	"
RIDGELY	1	00	"
SPANISH OR MARRON, very large and fine	50	"	"
Filberts —KENTISH COB	50	"	"
WHITE	50	"	"
Mulberry —DOWNING'S EVERBEARING	50	"	"
NEW AMERICAN, one of the best; hardy; fruit of excellent quality; ripe from June 15 to September 20	50	"	"
RUSSIAN	50	"	"
WHITE	50	"	"
Walnuts —AMERICAN BLACK	50	"	"
AMERICAN BUTTERNUT	50	"	"
ENGLISH, OR MADEIRA NUT	50	"	"
ENGLISH DWARF PROLIFIC (Preparturiens). A valuable dwarf variety that bears when quite small.	50	"	"

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus —COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE, 2 years, ...	\$2	00	per 100
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, 2 years, ...	2	00	" "
BARR'S MAMMOTH, 2 years, ...	2	00	" "
PALMETTO, 2 years, ...	2	00	" "

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ASPARAGUS.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already named—9 inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 inches. In a week or so after planting the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.—*Gardening for Profit.*

Rhubarb, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

BRABANT COLOSSAL.

EARLY SCARLET; rather small, early, good.

EARLY CRIMSON (E. & B.), blood red, tender, rich.

EARLY PRINCE.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

GIANT.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

MARSHALL'S ROYAL LINNÆUS.

MAGNUM BONUM.

PARAGON.

PRINCE ALBERT.

SCARLET NONPAREIL.

SANGSTER'S PRINCE OF WALES.

SCOFIELD'S PRINCE ALBERT.

TOBOLSK.

VICTORIA.

MYATT'S LINNÆUS; the largest and best of all.

PART II.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

WHAT TO PLANT.

In this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have also taken great pains to secure, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs, and plants.

For the convenience of planters we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Trees remarkable for their flowers, Trees of drooping habit, Trees with variegated and colored foliage, Trees with cut or dissected foliage. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

FOR PARKS AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowered Almond, Lilac, Viburnum, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox, and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by a proper use of the various families! Then, the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the flowering season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

FOR LAWNS AND SMALL PLACES.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the winters are very severe we recommend Spring planting. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

HOW TO PLANT.

PREPARATION OF THE ROOTS.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

PREPARATION OF THE TOP.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

TREES with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking, and after culture, same as for fruit trees (See Hints in Fruit Department, page 7).

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub, and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

SHEARING may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN FOUR CLASSES.

CLASS I.—A general Descriptive List of Deciduous Trees.

CLASS II.—A List of Deciduous Weeping or Drooping Trees, described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS III.—A List of trees possessing remarkable characteristics of foliage, in three sections—Cut-leaved, Variegated, and Colored, and described in their respective places in the Catalogue.

CLASS IV.—Coniferæ or Evergreens.

In order that planters may be able to form an idea of the size which trees and shrubs attain at maturity, a point which should always be taken into consideration at the time of planting, so that the specimens may occupy the proper position, we have adopted letters to denote the proper classes, as follows:

- A. denotes trees which attain the largest size, 50 feet and upwards.
- B. " " " " " secondary size, 20 to 40 feet.
- C. " " " " " medium size, 9 to 15 feet.
- D. " " and shrubs which attain only small size, 1 to 8 feet.

Our object in the above classification is to lessen the labor and difficulty, as far as possible, of making selections adapted to particular purposes.

The botanical name of the genus or family, as well as the species or variety, is placed *first* in **Full Faced** conspicuous type. The English name follows in **SMALL CAPITALS**. The German and French names of the genus are also given in **SMALL CAPITALS**. It is to be hoped that with the aid of the complete index of botanical and English names, to be found on the last page, no difficulty will be experienced in finding any tree, shrub, or plant described in the Catalogue.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS TREES, UPRIGHT AND DROOPING.

Those preceded by a (*) are the most suitable for parks, avenues, streets, etc. They are propagated in large quantities, and can be furnished at low rates.

Price.—The prices quoted are for trees of the usual size, ranging from two to seven feet, according to species or variety.

Extra sized Trees, selected in the Nursery, charged for in proportion to size.

ACER. Maple. AHORN, *Ger.* ERABLE, *Fr.*

A valuable and highly ornamental family of trees. The Maples are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases, and adapted to all soils, merits which deservedly render them universally popular.

A. campestre. ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE. **B.** A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental. \$1.00.

A. circinatum. ROUND-LEAVED OR VINE MAPLE. **C.** A rare and pretty species from Oregon, of slow growth; forms a low, round-headed, branching tree. Resembles the Japanese varieties. The autumn coloring is fine. \$1.00.

***A. dasycarpum or eriocarpum.** WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. **A.** A North American species, of rapid growth, large size, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate shade is required, one of the most useful trees; also a favorite street and park tree. 50c.

var. crispum. CRISP-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. **B.** A beautiful variety, raised in our nurseries from seed. Its foliage is deeply cut and crimped, and in appearance is quite different from anything in this class. The tree is of medium, rather compact growth. \$1.00.

var. heterophyllum laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. **A.** A distinct variety, raised in our nurseries from seed of the Silver-leaved. It is a luxuriant, erect grower of fine appearance, and has handsomely cut or dissected leaves, which are extremely variable in form, some being only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated. It differs from Wier's in being of upright habit and in having the foliage more deeply cut. An occasional cutting back will be of advantage to the tree. \$1.00.

var. lutescens. YELLOW-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. **A.** A variety of the Silver-leaved of vigorous growth, with bright yellow leaves. Its rich bronze shoots in spring, and tender yellow-green foliage in summer, will render it a valuable tree for the landscape. \$1.00.

var. tripartitum. THREE-PARTED-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. **B.** A choice variety, which originated in our nurseries. It is a vigorous, upright grower, with deeply lobed foliage, the leaves being cut nearly to the midrib and are three-parted. The young growth is conspicuously marked with white spots, which are particularly noticeable in winter. \$1.00.

***var. Wierii laciniatum.** WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. **A.** Introduced by us in 1873. It is a variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. 50c.

A. Heldreichii. **B.** A fine new species of upright growth. Foliage large, dark green, and deeply lobed. We regard it as a valuable introduction. \$1.00.

A. Japonicum. **D.** From Japan. Of slow growth, handsomely scalloped, deep green leaves. \$3.00.

var. aureum. **D.** This is a charming variety of the preceding, with bright golden foliage. \$3.00.

A. Monspessulanum. MONTPELIER MAPLE. **C.** Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree with rounded head, leaves small, palmately three lobed. \$1.00.

A. Pennsylvanicum. STRIPED BARKED MAPLE. **B.** A native tree growing 20 to 30 feet high; rounded form; bark dark green marked with stripes, foliage light green. \$1.00.

***A. platanoides.** NORWAY MAPLE. **A.** Native of Europe. A large, handsome tree, of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park, or garden. 50c.

var. cucullatum. CURLED-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. **B.** A curious variety of the above, with leaves the lobes of which curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a novel and distinct aspect. \$1.00.

var. digitatum foliis aureo marginatus. **C.** A variety with gold-margined leaves. \$1.00.

var. dissectum. CUT-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. **C.** A compact growing tree, with dense, dark green foliage, which is regularly and deeply cut, so as almost to divide the leaf into three parts. One of the best of the cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.00.

var. "Geneva." **B.** A purple-leaved variety of Norway Maple, quite distinct from Reitenbach's or Schwedler's. \$1.00.

Acer p. var. laciniatum. CUT-LEAVED OR EAGLE'S CLAW NORWAY MAPLE. **C.** A curious variety of the Norway with deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. It is difficult to propagate and scarce. \$2.00.

var. Lorbergii. LORBERG'S NORWAY MAPLE. **C.** An elegant variety with deeply cut foliage. The leaves somewhat resemble those of *dissectum*, but the growth seems to be more vigorous. \$1.00.

var. O. Stoll. **B.** A variety of the Norway Maple, of upright growth; foliage large, round, dark bronze, hanging downward on very long stalks. One of the finest new trees. \$2.00.

var. Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. **B.** An excellent and striking variety of pyramidal habit; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to a decided purple towards midsummer, purplish scarlet in autumn. \$1.00.

var. Schwedlerii. SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE. **B.** A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees. \$1.00.

var. undulatum. **B.** A new variety of the Norway Maple, of erect habit and vigorous growth. Foliage very dark green, the edges curiously cut and curled. A distinct and beautiful tree. \$1.00.

A. polymorphum. JAPAN MAPLE. **C.** This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. \$1.00.

var. atropurpureum. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. **D.** Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs in the catalogue. \$2.00.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE JAPAN MAPLE **D.** One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japanese Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep and constant purple, as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. The young growth is long, slender, and pendulous, and, like the leaves, has a deep, crimson hue. Besides being an elegant and attractive lawn tree, it is also very useful for conservatory decoration in spring. \$2.00.

var. nigrum. **D.** A fine variety, similar to *atropurpureum*, except that the foliage is much darker, almost black. \$3.00.

var. palmatum. PALM-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. **C.** Leaves five to seven-lobed, deep green, changing to crimson at autumn; habit upright, very compact. \$2.00.

var. sanguineum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE. **C.** Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June. A charming variety and one of the best of the Japanese Maples. \$2.00.

var. scolopendrifolium rubrum. **D.** Another very choice variety, with long leaves deeply cut, color reddish purple. \$3.00.

A. pseudo platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. **B.** From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. 50c.

var. bicolor. **B.** A fine variety, foliage distinctly marked green and yellow. \$1.00.

var. foliis atropurpureus. DARK PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. **B.** A distinct and beautiful tree; the coloring is more pronounced than in the common purple Sycamore Maple. \$1.00.

var. foliis purpureis, Prince Handjery. **B.** A dwarf growing variety. Foliage purplish, deeply lobed. Distinct and fine. \$1.50.

var. nervosum. **B.** Large, handsome foliage, dark, purplish green, marked with yellow on the upper side; reddish purple underneath, distinct. \$1.00.



SCHWEDLER'S MAPLE (Reduced).



DARK PURPLE-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE (Reduced).

Acer pp. var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. **B.** Tree of finerobust habit. Foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect planted with golden-leaved trees. \$1.00.

var. Simon Louis Freres. **B.** Foliage large, green, distinctly marked with white; leaf stalks reddish. Very distinct and beautiful. Should be planted in somewhat shaded position. \$1.00.

var. tricolor. TRICOLOR-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. **B.** Leaves distinctly marked with white, red, and green, retaining their variegation all summer. One of the finest variegated-leaved trees. \$1.00.

var. Worleii. WORLE'S GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE. **B.** In the spring the foliage is of a golden yellow color which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. A valuable and effective variety for grouping with purple-leaved trees. \$1.00.

A. rubrum. RED OR SCARLET MAPLE, RED-BUD MAPLE. **B.** A native species, of medium size, and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seed-pods assume gorgeous tints. \$1.00.

var. Drummondii. **C.** A variety of dwarf habit, but a strong, compact grower; foliage very large, reddish above, silvery beneath. \$1.00.

var. fulgens. **C.** A dwarf variety forming a very conspicuous round head. Flowers bright red. \$1.00.

var. globosum. **C.** Very compact, of slow growth flowers bright scarlet, extremely showy; leaves large, deep green above, white underneath. \$1.00.

***A. saccharinum.** SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. **A.** A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree. Especially valuable for avenue planting. 50c.

var. monumentalis. MONUMENTAL SUGAR MAPLE. **B.** A fine variety of pyramidal, compact habit; the foliage of the second growth is of a brilliant crimson, which, contrasted with the rich green of the older foliage, produces a charming effect. Distinct and handsome. \$1.00.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. **B.** A very attractive native species, of moderate growth; leaves medium size, rough, three to five lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in closely branched clusters, becoming pendulous. 75c.

A. Tartaricum. TARTARIAN MAPLE. **B.** A native of Southeastern Europe, of medium size and rounded form; leaves small; a moderate, irregular grower, but forming a handsome tree. \$1.00.

var. ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. **C.** Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium-sized or small leaves; makes a very pretty small tree; perfectly hardy. \$1.00.

A. truncatum. **D.** From China. Of dwarf habit; pyramidal in growth; foliage deeply cut, somewhat purple when young; a fine variety for small lawns. \$1.00.

A. velutinum. VELVETY-LEAVED MAPLE. **C.** A vigorous growing species with large five-lobed leaves of a dark green color. \$1.00.

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut. ROSSKASTANIE, Ger. MARONNIER, Fr.

Trees of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and fine large spikes of flowers in May and June.

Æ. glabra. OHIO BUCKEYE. **B.** A native of the Western States, forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others. 50c.

***Æsculus Hippocastanum.** THE EUROPEAN OR WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. **A.** This well known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior. 50c.

var. alba flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. **A.** A superb variety, with double flowers, in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment. It is one of the best ornamental trees. \$1.00.

Mr. Scott, in his interesting work entitled "Suburban Home Grounds," writes thus: "Ellwanger & Barry, at Rochester, have a noble young specimen about forty feet high, which, in the blossoming season, is like a verdant tower, spangled all over with hyacinth bouquets."

var. Memmingerii. MEMMINGER'S HORSE CHESTNUT. **B.** The foliage of this variety is completely dotted or sprinkled with white. The effect thus produced is very novel and ornamental. The tree being of handsome, compact growth, is very desirable for the lawn. \$1.00.

var. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. **B.** Origin obscure. One of the finest trees in cultivation; form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. The white-flowered and this contrast well when planted together. \$1.00.

var. Brioti. **B.** A variety of the preceding with darker flowers. \$2.00.

Æ. turbinata. **A.** Japanese species. Very large foliage; distinct and fine; rare. \$2.00.

Æ. umbraculifera. **C.** Of pyramidal compact habit; a moderate grower. \$1.00.

For Smooth-Fruited Horse Chestnut see Pavia.



RED-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven. Chinese Sumach. GÖTTERBAUM, *Ger.*

AILANTHE, *Fr.*

A. glandulosa. **A.** From Japan. A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. 50c.

ALNUS. Alder. ERLE, *Ger.* AULNE, *Fr.*

The cut-leaved varieties in this family are particularly elegant and ornamental; being rapid and robust growers, they should be pruned every year in order to form handsome specimens.

A. glutinosa. EUROPEAN OR COMMON ALDER. **B.** A remarkably rapid growing tree, attaining a height of from thirty to sixty feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations. 50c.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. **B.** A very ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage. \$1.00.

var. laciniata imperialis. IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED ALDER. **B.** A stately tree, of graceful habit, with large and deeply lacinated foliage; at the same time vigorous and perfectly hardy. Unsurpassed as a lawn tree. \$1.00.

A. incana laciniata. **B.** A distinct, handsome tree, with regularly lacinated foliage. \$1.00.

A. tiliacea. LINDEN-LEAVED ALDER. **C.** An ornamental species of medium size, with large, handsome, cordate, dark green leaves; very distinct. \$1.00.

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus. FELSENBIRNE, *Ger.* AMELANCHIER, *Fr.*

- A. Botryapium.** **B.** An American species known as "June Berry," "Wild Pear," "Service Tree," and "Shad Blow." Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Of fastigate form. Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, succeeded by a small fruit of purplish color, ripe in June and pleasant to the taste. *One of the finest very early flowering trees*; not appreciated as it should be. 50c.

AMYGDALUS. Almond. MANDELBAUM, *Ger.* AMANDIER, *Fr.*

- A. communis flore roseo pleno.** LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED ALMOND. **C.** A vigorous, beautiful tree covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses. 50c.
- A. communis striata.** STRIPED-BARK ALMOND. **D.** An ornamental variety, with bark and foliage yellow striped.
- A. Davidiana alba.** WHITE-FLOWERED ALMOND. **C.** Flowers single white and appear before the leaves; very showy. The first tree to flower in the spring, and hence particularly desirable on that account. 50c.
- A. Davidiana rubra.** **C.** A variety with single rose-colored flowers. 50c.

For Dwarf varieties, see *Prunus*, in "Ornamental Shrubs."

BETULA. Birch. BIRKE, *Ger.* BOULEAU, *Fr.*

This genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful port, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, or employed as avenue trees, the upright varieties are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations.

- B. alba.** EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH. **A.** A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes. 50c.
- var. fastigiata.** PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. **B.** Of elegant pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. Very distinct and ornamental. \$1.00.
- var. atropurpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. **B.** A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the Birches, and having purple foliage. \$1.00.
- var. pendula laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. **A.** Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. \$1.00.
- var. pendula Youngii.** YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. **C.** When grafted on stems five to six feet high, it forms beautiful pendulous heads, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. \$1.50.
- var. pubescens.** DOWNY-LEAVED BIRCH. **B.** A native of Germany, resembling the *European White Birch*, but more vigorous, and branches slightly pendulous. \$1.00.
- var. tristis.** **B.** A charming variety of the European; of pendulous habit. \$1.00.
- var. urticifolia.** NETTLE-LEAVED BIRCH. **B.** A fine tree, of rather slow growth, with irregularly cut foliage of a deep green color. \$1.00.
- B. costata.** **B.** A species from the Amoor River. Of fine, erect habit, and with cordate leaves. \$1.00.
- B. lenta.** SWEET, BLACK, OR CHERRY BIRCH. **B.** A native tree, rather large, with fine grained, valuable wood; dark brown bark on the trunk and bronze-reddish twigs, very aromatic, leaves somewhat heart-shaped. 75c.
- B. lutea.** YELLOW OR GRAY BIRCH. Native of America. Bark yellowish-gray and somewhat silvery. 75c.
- B. nigra.** RIVER OR RED BIRCH. **B.** An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit, with fine foliage and reddish brown bark. 75c.
- B. papyracea.** PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH. **A.** Native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome. 75c.
- B. populifolia.** AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH. **B.** An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves. 50c.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam. WEISSBUCHE, *Ger.* CHARME, *Fr.*

- C. Americana.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM. BLUE OR WATER BEECH. **B.** A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner, and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge. 50c.

CARYA. Hickory. NOYER, *Fr.*

- C. alba.** SHELL BARK OR SHAG BARK HICKORY. **A.** The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species. 50c.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (Reduced).

CASTANEA. Chestnut. ESSBARE KASTANIE. *Ger.* CHATAIGNIER. *Fr.*

- C. Americana.** AMERICAN CHESTNUT. **A.** The well known native variety. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees. 50c.
- C. Japonica.** JAPAN CHESTNUT. **C.** Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; fruit very large. \$1.00.
- C. vesca.** SWEET OR SPANISH CHESTNUT. MARRON. **C.** Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe. A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces much larger fruit than the American variety. 50c.
- var. Numbo.** **C.** A variety which produces large, handsome fruit. \$1.00.
- var. Paragon.** **C.** Large fruit; very productive. \$1.00.
- var. Ridgely.** **C.** Another fine variety producing large fruit. \$1.00.

CATALPA. TROMPETENBAUM, *Ger.* CATALPA, *Fr.*

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy, and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped, and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.



CATALPA (Reduced).

C. Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. **D.** A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree. Dwarf trees, \$1.00. Top-grafted trees, \$2.00.

C. bignonioides, syn. **C. syringæfolia.** COMMON CATALPA. **B.** Native of the Southern States. A showy, rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters, a foot long, of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms latter part of June, when few trees are in blossom, and, therefore, very desirable. 50c.

var. aurea variegata. GOLDEN CATALPA. **B.** A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, having large heart-shaped leaves, which are of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season become green. \$1.00.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED CATALPA. **B.** Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well. \$1.00.

var. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. **A.** A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is finer and harder than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks later than those of the *bignonioides*. 50c.

C. Kämpferi. JAPAN CATALPA. **B.** Introduced from Japan by Siebold. A species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers fragrant, cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; not so large as those of *syringæfolia*; panicle also is smaller and

more loose; seed pods long and very narrow; two weeks later than *syringæfolia*. 50c.

C. hybrida Japonica. TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. **C.** Of spreading habit; flowers white, with purple dots; fragrant; a most profuse bloomer, remaining in bloom several weeks. 50c.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree. Hackberry. ZURGELBAUM, *Ger.* MICOCOULIER, *Fr.*

C. occidentalis. AMERICAN NETTLE TREE. **B.** A rare native tree, with numerous slender branches, which spread out horizontally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves about the size and form of those of the apple, but more pointed, and a bright, shiny green. 50c.

CERASUS. Cherry. KIRSCH, *Ger.* CERISIER, *Fr.*

A very ornamental family of trees. The drooping varieties are especially adapted to beautify small grounds. As single specimens on the lawn they are unique and handsome, and require only to be better known in order to be extensively planted.

C. acida var. semperflorens pendula. EVER-FLOWERING WEeping CHERRY. **C.** A fine drooping variety, that bears fruit and flowers all summer. \$1.00.

C. avium var. flore alba plena. LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. **B.** At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose. A valuable variety. 50c.

C. caproniana ranunculiflora. RANUNCULUS-LIKE FLOWERING CHERRY. **C.** An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. An important addition. Flowers several days later than the Double White. \$1.00.

Cerasus Japonica pendula. JAPAN WEeping CHERRY. **C.** Resembles *pumila pendula* somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries. \$1.50.

C. Japonica. var. rosea pendula. JAPAN WEeping ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY. **C.** Brought from Japan by Von Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. Undoubtedly the finest weeping cherry, and one of the finest weeping trees in cultivation. \$1.50.

C. pumila pendula. DWARF WEeping CHERRY. **C.** Grafted standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little, round-headed, drooping tree. \$1.00.

C. Rhexi fl. pl. **C.** A fine double white flowered variety, covered at the blossoming season with a profusion of flowers having the appearance of small roses. \$1.00.

C. Sieboldii alba plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY. **C.** Semi-double white flowers, fine. 50c.

C. Sieboldii rubra plena. SIEBOLD'S DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED CHERRY. **C.** Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red. 50c.

C. Sinensis flore plena. CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY. **B.** Misnamed *humilis fl. pl.* A fine sort, with large, double white flowers. \$1.00.



DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY (Reduced)

CERCIS. Judas Tree, or Red Bud. JUDAS BAUM, *Ger.* GANIER, *Fr.*

C. Canadensis. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE. **B.** A very ornamental native tree, of medium size, irregular rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface above, and grayish green beneath. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. Flowering at the same time with the Chinese Magnolias, it may be planted among them in groups with fine effect. Grown as single specimens they are also beautiful and attractive, and deserve to be classed among our *finest ornamental trees*. 50c.

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. **D.** Of medium size, rounded form, foliage deep shining green, and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable choice small tree. \$1.00.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree. SCHNEEBLUME, *Ger.* CHIONANTHE, *Fr.*

C. Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. **C.** A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. A superb lawn tree. 75c.

CLADRASTIS. GELBHOLZ, *Ger.* VIRGILIER, *Fr.*

C. tinctoria, syn. *Virgilia lutea*. YELLOW WOOD. **B.** One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage compound, of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes covering the tree. \$1.00.

CORNUS. Flowering Dogwood. HARTRIEGEL, *Ger.* CORNOUILLIER, *Fr.*

C. florida. WHITE-FLOWERED DOGWOOD. **B.** An American species, of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border or on the lawn. They also are very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Besides



JAPAN WEeping ROSE-FLOWERED CHERRY.

(From a photograph of a specimen on our grounds.)

Among trees of drooping habit there is none more beautiful than the one represented by the illustration annexed. The beauty of the tree consists not only in its graceful pendulous habit, but it has besides the merit of producing quantities of flowers in the blossoming season, and the branches when covered with these give the tree a novel, interesting and charming effect, as will be seen from the picture. The foliage of the tree, too, is handsome. This tree is well suited for either large or small places, and should be planted by itself, where it can have room to develop. By cutting, it can be confined to a small space, and if permitted to grow it will cover considerable ground in the course of time. No drooping tree of recent introduction has more merits than this.

being a tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at that season. We regard it, all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, ranking next to the Magnolia among flowering trees, and only second to the Scarlet Oak (which it almost equals) in brilliant foliage in autumn. \$1.00.

var. flore rubro. RED-FLOWERED DOGWOOD. **B.** Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees. \$1.00.

var. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. **C.** A variety of *C. florida*, with decidedly drooping branches. \$1.50.

CRATÆGUS. Thorn. WEISSDORN, *Ger.*

EPINE, *Fr.*

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. If judiciously pruned, they can also be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn. There are numerous varieties, all of which are hardy and will thrive in any dry soil. We have endeavored to select the best and most distinct. They flower in May and June. The varieties of American Thorns are particularly interesting in autumn on account of their showy fruit.

C. Azarolus. **C.** From Southern France. A tree with a round, spreading head; foliage large and handsome, fruit scarlet, very ornamental. \$1.00.

var. Carriereii. **C.** Foliage of a dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the winter. A fine variety. \$1.00.

C. coccinea. SCARLET-FRUITED THORN. **B.** A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn. 50c.

C. Crus-galli. COCKSPUR THORN. **C.** A well known native Thorn with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red, valuable for hedges. 50c.

var. lucida odorata. GLOSSY-LEAVED THORN. **C.** Leaves a bright shining green; white fragrant flowers in June. A tree of vigorous growth and fine effect. One of the best; handsome red fruit. \$1.00.

var. hybrida. HYBRID SMOOTH-LEAVED THORN. **C.** Smooth shining leaves, white flowers; very handsome in foliage, flowers, and fruit. \$1.00.

C. mespilus. MEDLAR-LEAVED THORN. **C.** Medlar-like leaves; distinct. \$1.00.

C. nigra. BLACK-FRUITED THORN. **C.** A native of Hungary, where it grows fifteen to twenty feet high. It is upright in growth, with medium-sized, lobed leaves. Fruit black. \$1.00.

C. orientalis, erroneously *C. apiifolia*. **C.** A fine distinct species; foliage grayish and deeply lobed; orange colored fruit. \$1.00.

C. oxyacantha. QUICK. COMMON HAWTHORN. **C.** The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers single white. 50c.

var. apiifolia. PARSLEY-LEAVED THORN. **C.** When young this is quite a novelty; the leaves being pale green, finely cut and crimped, and the flowers single white. \$1.00.

var. candida pleno. **C.** Flowers double, pure white; a good grower. \$1.00.

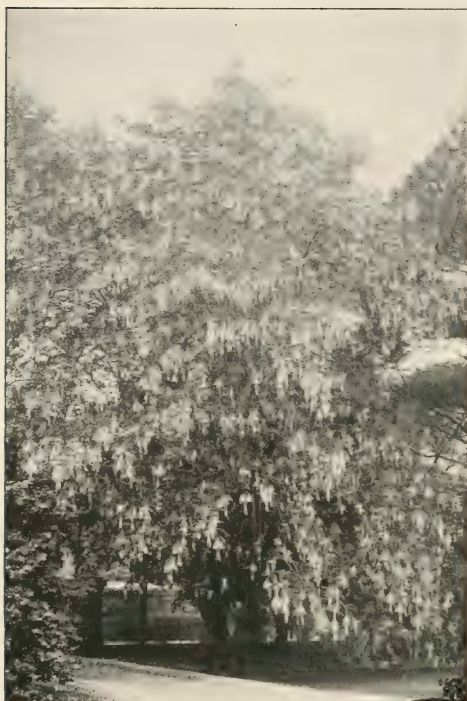
var. coccinea flore pleno. DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. **C.** A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade, and very double. A charming variety. \$1.00.

var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. **C.** Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. \$1.00.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. **C.** Has small, double white flowers. A highly orna-



CHIONANTHUS, (White Fringe) (Reduced).



VIRGILIA (*Cladrastis*) (Reduced).

den Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June. 50c.

var. alpinus. ALPINE OR SCOTCH LABURNUM. **C.** A native of the Alps of Jura. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English. 50c.

var. Parksii. **C.** Large shining leaves and long racemes of golden yellow flowers. \$1.00.

FAGUS. Beech. BUCHE, *Ger.* HETRE, *Fr.*

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage and elegant habit. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved, and Weeping Beeches are three remarkable trees, beautiful even while very young, but magnificent when they acquire age. As single specimens upon the lawn, they exhibit an array of valuable and attractive features not to be found in other trees.

F. ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. **A.** One of the finest American trees. 50c.

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. **A.** A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet. 50c.

var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. **C.** A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree. \$1.50.

var. incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. **B.** A fine, erect, free-growing tree, with deeply incised foliage. Like the fern-leaved, a variety of rare beauty and excellence. \$1.50.

var. macrophylla. BROAD-LEAVED BEECH. **B.** A vigorous variety, with very large foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.50.

var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. **A.** A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. \$1.50.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. **B.** Discovered in a German forest. An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the fall. \$1.50.

var. purpurea major. **B.** An erect, rapid grower; leaves large, shining and very dark purple, darker than Rivers. One of the most desirable lawn trees. \$2.00.

var. purpurea pendula. PURPLE-LEAVED WEEPING BEECH. Similar in habit of growth to the Weeping Beech. Foliage deep purple. Very rare. \$3.00.

mental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. \$1.00.

var. punicea. SINGLE SCARLET THORN. **C.** Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best. \$1.00.

var. flore punicea pleno. DOUBLE RED OR SUPERB THORN. **C.** Bright double red flowers. \$1.00.

var. Gumpperi bicolor. GUMPPER'S THORN. **D.** Flowers white, edged with rose. A charming variety. \$1.00.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL THORN. **C.** Of fine pyramidal habit; a good grower; fine foliage; flowers white, single. \$1.00.

C. tanacetifolia. TANSY-LEAVED THORN. **C.** A fine, large, vigorous tree, with beautiful, deep green, distinct foliage and yellow fruit. \$1.00.

C. tomentosa, erroneously **C. glabra.** **C.** A vigorous species with large dark green foliage; fruit red. \$1.00.

var. mollis, erroneously **C. acerifolia.** **B.** A close, compact-headed tree with distinct and ornamental foliage. Large bright scarlet fruit in autumn. \$1.00.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain. GEISKLEE,

Ger. CYTISE, *Fr.*

C. Laburnum. COMMON LABURNUM OR GOLDEN CHAIN. **B.** A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in

- Fagus s. var. purpurea Riversii.** RIVERS' SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE BEECH. **B.** This variety, which we procured of Mr. Rivers, differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact symmetrical habit of growth, and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.* \$1.50.
- var. purpurea rosea marginata.** ROSE-MARGINED PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. A charming variety of the Purple-leaved Beech, with beautiful rose-margined leaves. A distinct and fine novelty; but as the foliage burns it should have a shaded position. Small trees. \$3.00.
- var. quercifolia.** OAK-LEAVED BEECH. **B.** Dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. One of the finest Beeches. \$2.00.
- var. Zlatia.** GOLDEN-LEAVED BEECH. A grand new variety and a valuable addition to the list of Beeches. Foliage large, golden yellow. Makes a fine contrast when planted with the Purple-leaved Beech. Small trees. \$3.00.



CUT-LEAVED BEECH (Reduced).

FRAXINUS. Ash. ESCHÉ, *Ger.* FRENE, *Fr.*

This is a large family, and comprises many species and varieties of great beauty and value.

- F. Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE ASH. **B.** A well known native tree. 50c.
- var. alba argentea marginata.** SILVER-MARGINED LEAVED ASH. **B.** A medium sized tree with elegantly variegated foliage. The inner portions of the leaves are a deep green, while the margins are silvery white. \$1.00.
- var. aucubæfolia.** AUCUBA-LEAVED ASH. **B.** A beautiful variety, with gold-blotched leaves like the Japan Aucuba. As the variegation is permanent, the tree is valuable for grouping with purple leaved trees. \$1.00.
- var. Bosci.** BOSCH'S ASH. **B.** A scarce American variety, with dark, glossy foliage, and brown woolly shoots; distinct and fine. \$1.00.
- var. juglandifolia.** WALNUT-LEAVED ASH. **B.** A native tree, growing from 30 to 50 feet high; flowers in May. \$1.00.
- var. pannosa.** CLOTH-LIKE-LEAVED ASH. **B.** A native of Carolina. Resembles *Bosci*, but more downy, and foliage much larger. \$1.00.
- var. rufa.** RUFOUS-HAIRED ASH. **B.** An American variety, of upright habit, with dark green single leaves, occasionally in threes. \$1.00.

- Fraxinus A. var. sambucifolia.** AMERICAN BLACK ASH. **B.** A small or medium sized tree, with fine foliage. \$1.00.
- F. Bungeana.** **B.** A vigorous grower with large, dark green foliage. \$1.00.
- F. excelsior.** EUROPEAN ASH. **B.** A lofty tree, of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. 50c.
- var. atrovirens. (crispa.)** DWARF CRISP-LEAVED ASH. **C.** A variety of dwarf habit, with very dark green curled foliage. \$1.00.



WEeping BEECH.

- var. aurea.** GOLDEN-BARKED ASH. **B.** A conspicuous tree at all times, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. \$1.00.
- var. concavæfolia fol. var.** **B.** A charming variety, of compact pyramidal habit: at first the leaves are of a rich green, afterwards becoming spotted, and finally turning almost white. \$1.00.
- var. cucullata.** HOODED-LEAVED ASH. **B.** An odd-looking tree, of erect, pyramidal growth, with the foliage twisted and curled in a singular manner; novel and distinct. \$1.00.

- Fraxinus e. var. elegantissima.** B. Narrow willow-like foliage. \$1.00.
var. foliis aureis. GOLDEN-LEAVED ASH. A handsome variety. Foliage bright yellow. Very effective. \$1.00.
var. globosa. DWARF GLOBE-HEADED ASH. C. A seedling of ours; of delicate globular growth and small, myrtle-like foliage; worked 6 to 8 feet high it makes a very pretty tree. \$1.00.
var. monophylla. SINGLE-LEAVED ASH. B. A fine tree with single broad leaves instead of pinnate foliage such as the ash generally have. \$1.00.
var. monophylla laciniata. SINGLE CUT-LEAVED ASH. B. A very handsome variety, with single leaves, having the margins finely cut; distinct and valuable. \$1.00.
var. pendula. WEEPING ASH. B. The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. \$1.00.
var. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED ASH. B. A beautiful variety, of fine habit, rapid growth, with narrow, wavy leaves. \$1.00.
F. longicuspis. B. Tree, a rapid, upright grower, with large downy foliage. \$1.00.
F. Novæ Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASH. B. Distinct dark green foliage. \$1.00.
F. Oregana. OREGON ASH. B. Forms a large tree in Oregon and Washington Territory. \$1.00.
F. Ornus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. C. A native of the south of Europe; grows from 20 to 30 feet high, flowers greenish-white, fringe like, produced early in June in large clusters on the end of the branches. \$1.00.
var. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED FLOWERING ASH. C. Handsome foliage, becomes a distinct beautiful flowering tree. \$1.00.
F. potamophila. B. Of spreading habit, dark green foliage and reddish brown bark. \$1.00.

GLEDITSCHIA. GLEDITSCHIE, *Ger.* FEVIER, *Fr.*

- G. triacanthos.** THREE-THORNED GLEDITSCHIA OR HONEY LOCUST. B. A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Used for hedges. Price for trees, 50c. *See Hedge plants.*
var. Bujoti pendula. BUJOT'S WEEPING HONEY LOCUST. C. An elegant tree, with drooping branches; not entirely hardy here until the tree is well established. \$2.00.

GLYPTOSTROBUS.

- G. Sinensis pendula.** CHINESE WEEPING DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. C. A deciduous conifer, of medium size and erect conical habit. Branches horizontal, slender and drooping, foliage light green and tufted; very distinct, novel and ornamental. \$2.00.

GYMNOCLADUS. GEWEIHBaum, *Ger.*

- G. Canadensis.** KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. B. A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 75c.

JUGLANS. Walnut. WALLNUSS, *Ger.* NOYER, *Fr.*

- J. ailanthifolia.** AILANTHUS-LEAVED WALNUT. A. A valuable Walnut, producing excellent fruit. Foliage long, very ornamental. Bears when quite young. 50c.
J. cinerea. BUTTERNUT. A. A native tree, of medium size, spreading head, grayish-colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong and rough. 50c.
J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. A. Another native species, of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round. 50c.
J. regia. EUROPEAN WALNUT OR MADEIRA NUT. B. A native of Persia. Loftier and larger in its native country than our Butternut is with us. Nut oval and very fine. 50c.
var. preparturiens. C. A dwarf variety that bears when quite small. 50c.
J. rupestris. C. Foliage very finely cut; a bushy grower, fruit small. \$1.00.

KÆLREUTERIA. KÆLREUTERIE, *Ger.* SAVONNIER, *Fr.*

- K. paniculata.** B. From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. One of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season, when few if any trees are in bloom. \$1.00.

LARIX. Larch. LARCHE, *Ger.* MELEZE, *Fr.*

- *L. Europea.** EUROPEAN LARCH. **A.** A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber; small branches drooping. 50c.
- var. pendula.** WEEPING EUROPEAN LARCH. **C.** One of the most picturesque weeping trees. The branches spread and droop irregularly, assuming curious forms. \$2.00.
- L. Kämpferi.** JAPAN LARCH. **B.** Foliage, when young, of a light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in the fall. \$1.00.
- L. leptoclada.** **B.** A slender growing tree, with reddish-brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in autumn. \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR. AMBERBAUM, *Ger.* COPALME, *Fr.*

- L. styraciflua.** SWEET GUM OR BILSTED. **B.** One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; form round-headed or tapering; leaves resemble somewhat those of the Maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn. \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON. TULPENBAUM, *Ger.* TULIPIER, *Fr.*

- L. tulipifera.** TULIP TREE OR WHITEWOOD. **A.** A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size. \$1.00.
- var. panache.** VARIEGATED-LEAVED TULIP TREE. **B.** One of the finest variegated trees; the margins of the broad, glossy leaves are variegated with a very light green, giving the tree a striking appearance. \$1.00.

MACLURA. MACLURE, *Fr.*

- M. aurantiaca.** ORANGE-LIKE-FRUITED MACLURA OR OSAGE ORANGE. A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp-pointed. The fruit resembles an orange. Valuable, and very extensively used for farm and garden hedges. For prices see *Hedge Plants*.



CHINESE MAGNOLIA.

MAGNOLIA.MAGNOLIE, *Ger.*MAGNOLIER, *Fr.*

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and lavish yield of fragrant flowers, all tend to place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green; or they may be planted effectively on the borders of lawns, with an evergreen in the background to heighten the contrast. Planted in groups they yield to no rival, and their effect in the early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with their rich perfume.

To insure success in their transplanting, they should be moved in the spring, never in the fall. Great care should be exercised in their removal, the fibrous roots being preserved as nearly as possible, and carefully guarded from any exposure to wind or sun. While almost any good soil is sufficient to insure their growth, they succeed best in a soil which is warm, rich and dry.

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

M. Magnolia acuminata. CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. A.

A beautiful pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber, hence the name. June. 50c.

M. cordata. Heart shaped leaves, yellow flowers. \$2.00.**M. macrophylla.** GREAT-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. B.

A superb species, of medium size. Leaves two feet in length, pubescent and white beneath. Flowers white, of immense size, when fully blown, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, appearing in June. A rare, tropical looking tree. \$2.00.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. B. A hardy, medium sized tree, with immense leaves, and large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. \$1.00.

CHINESE SPECIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

Flowering in May before the leaves appear.

M. conspicua. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA-

CHANDELIER, OR YULAN MAGNOLIA. C. A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. \$1.50.

M. Kobus. THURBER'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. B. A tree of medium size, bushy growth; flowers bluish white and fragrant. \$1.50.**M. Norbertiana.** NORBERT'S MAGNOLIA. C. Tree vigorous and of regular outline; foliage showy; flowers reddish purple. One of the best. \$2.00.**M. Soulangeana.** SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. C. In habit it closely resembles *M. conspicua*; shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy, and massive. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias. Blooms later than *conspicua*. \$1.50.**M. speciosa.** SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. C. Resembles the *M. Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color, fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. These qualities, combined with its hardiness, render it in our estimation one of the most valuable sorts. \$1.50.**M. Lennei.** LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. C. Foliage large, flowers dark purple. A superb variety. \$2.00.**M. stellata, syn. Halleana.** HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. D. From Japan. It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white, semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. \$2.00

WEeping MULBERRY (Reduced).

MORUS. Mulberry. MAULBEERE, *Ger.* MURIER, *Fr.***M. alba.** WHITE MULBERRY. B. A native of China. Tree small, and of slender, rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white. 50c.**M. Downing.** DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. B. A rapid growing tree which bears fine fruit. 50c.**M. New American.** B. Fruit large and of fine quality. Tree rapid growing and perfectly hardy here. It bears delicious fruit from middle of July until autumn. 50c.**M. Tartarica pendula.** WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. D. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees. \$1.00.NEGUNDO. (*Acer Negundo*.) NEGUNDO MAPLE. NEGUNDO, *Fr.***N. fraxinifolium.** ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. BOX ELDER. B. A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth. 50c.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree. PAULOWNIE, *Ger.* PAULOWNIA, *Fr.*

P. imperialis. **C.** A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appearing in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters. \$1.00.

PAVIA. (Æsculus.) Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut. PAVIER, *Fr.*

P. flava. **THE BIG OR OHIO BUCKEYE OR OHIO HORSE CHESTNUT.** **B.** A fine native tree, having pale green, downy leaves, and yellow flowers. The tree when it acquires age forms a globular head twenty to forty feet in height. \$1.00.

P. Lyonii. **B.** Vigorous grower, yellow flowers. \$1.00.

P. Michauxii. **C.** Racemes of handsome rose colored flowers. \$1.00.

P. rubra. **THE SMALL BUCKEYE.** **B.** Grows wild in Virginia and North Carolina. A small-sized tree, with more slender branches than the *flava*, and brownish red flowers. \$1.00.

var. atrosanguinea. **B.** Of dwarf habit; young wood and foliage quite smooth. Flowers dark red. \$1.00.

var. carnea pubescens. **B.** A variety of the *rubra*, with flesh colored flowers. \$1.00.

var. carnea superba. **B.** A very distinct and dwarf variety, with dark flowers. \$1.00.

var. purpurea. **B.** A variety of the *rubra*, with purplish red flowers, and of dwarf habit. \$1.00.

var. Whitleyii. **B.** One of the most beautiful varieties, on account of its handsome foliage and brilliant red flowers. \$1.00.

PERSICA. Peach. PFIRSICH, *Ger.* PECHER, *Fr.*

The double flowering varieties are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season in May, every branchlet is covered with a

mass of beautifully formed, highly colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting notice from a distance. The double red, double rose, and double white varieties, planted in a group, produce a charming effect. We cannot too highly recommend these superb flowering trees.

P. vulgaris fl. alba plena. **DOUBLE WHITE-FLOW-ERED PEACH.** **C.** Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. camelliæflora plena. **C.** Flowers rose-colored. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. rosea plena. **DOUBLE ROSE-FLOW-ERED PEACH.** **C.** Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena. **DOUBLE RED-FLOW-ERED PEACH.** **C.** Flowers semi-double, bright red; superb. 50c.

P. vulgaris fl. versicolor plena. **C.** The most singular of all our flowering trees. Flowers variously white and red or variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early, and perfectly hardy. 50c.

P. vulgaris foliis purpureis. **PURPLE OR BLOOD-LEAVED PEACH.** **C.** Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be cut back severely every spring. 50c.

PHELLODENDRON. KORKBAUM, Ger.

P. Amurense. **CHINESE CORK TREE.** **B.** A hardy tree from Manchuria, growing 60 feet high in its native country, with thick corky bark and elegant pinnate foliage three or four feet long. In general appearance and rapidity of growth it resembles the *Ailanthus*. \$1.00.



DOUBLE-FLOW-ERED PEACH (Reduced).

PLATANUS. Plane-Tree. PLATANE, Ger.

- P. occidentalis.** AMERICAN PLANE, SYCAMORE OR BUTTOWOOD. **A.** A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed. 50c.
- *P. orientalis.** ORIENTAL PLANE. **A.** Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting. 75c.

POPULUS. Poplar. PAPPEL, Ger. PEUPLIER, Fr.

- *P. alba.** WHITE OR SILVER POPLAR, OR SILVER ABELE. **B.** From Europe. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath; prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere. 50c.
- var. Bolleana.** **B.** A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. 75c.
- var. canescens.** GRAY OR COMMON WHITE POPLAR. **B.** A native of Great Britain. Branches upright and compact. Leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy beneath. A fine tree for marshy soils. 50c.



CAROLINA POPLAR.
Used as a Screen.

- var. globosa.** GLOBE-HEADED WHITE POPLAR. **C.** A dwarf growing variety. 50c.
- var. nivea.** **B.** Foliage larger than that of the species, white and very downy underneath. Produces a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees. 50c.
- P. angustifolia.** **B.** A native tree of medium size, pyramidal habit with narrow leaves. 50c.
- *P. balsamifera.** BALSAM POPLAR OR TACAMAHAC. **B.** A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large, glossy foliage. 50c.
- P. Canadensis.** COTTONWOOD OR CANADIAN POPLAR. **A.** A tall native tree growing 80 feet high, with broadly deltoid, glabrous shining serrate leaves. 50c.
- var. aurea Van Geertii.** VAN GEERT'S GOLDEN POPLAR. **B.** Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses. 75c.
- *P. monolifera.** CAROLINA POPLAR. **B.** Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, glossy, serrated, pale to deep green. One of the best. Valuable for street planting, also for screens. Very rapid grower. 50c.
- P. certinensis.** ASIATIC POPLAR. **B.** A rapid growing tree of pyramidal habit; leaves medium to large cordate, light green, changing to dark green. 50c.
- P. crispa.** LINDLEY'S CRISPED OR CURLED-LEAVED POPLAR. **B.** A singular variety, the bark on the young wood being raised in furrows. 50c.
- P. elegans.** **B.** Of upright growth, brownish wood and fine foliage. 50c.
- P. Eugenie.** **B.** Of pyramidal habit, very rapid growth, and handsome yellowish green foliage. 50c.
- *P. fastigiata or dilatata.** LOMBARDY POPLAR. **A.** Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 50c.

- Populus grandidentata pendula.** **WEeping TOOTH-LEAVED POPLAR.** **C.** A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated. A fine weeper. \$1.00.
- P. Nolestii.** **B.** Asiatic species. A strong grower, rather spreading; leaves medium to large, cordate and dark green. 50c.
- P. Parasol de St. Julien.** **C.** A variety from France, of fine drooping habit. \$1.00.
- P. pyramidalis suaveolens.** **B.** A compact pyramidal grower, leaves ovate lanceolate, smooth dark green above, pale green underneath; resembles Lindley's. 50c.
- P. rotundifolia.** **ROUND-LEAVED POPLAR.** **C.** A distinct species from Japan. Tree of spreading habit, with large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy underneath. \$1.00.
- P. trichocarpa.** A fine new Poplar with long oval leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of very vigorous growth. \$1.00.



EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry.

- P. domestica fol. var.** **VARIEGATED-LEAVED PLUM.** **B.** A fine variegated small tree, with very distinct markings, the center of the leaves being deep green, with the margins a pale green. A good companion for *Prunus Pissardi*. 75c.

- Prunus myrobolana flore roseo pleno.** C. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, double, rose color, fragrant, appearing in early spring, before those of *Prunus triloba*. \$1.00.
- P. Padus.** EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. B. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants. \$1.00.
- var. aucubæfolia.** AUCUBA-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY. B. A variety with large foliage, sprinkled with white blotches. 50c.
- var. fl. pl.** DOUBLE-FLOWERED BIRD CHERRY. B. A rapid, pyramidal grower, producing double flowers. 50c.
- var. variegata.** VARIEGATED-LEAVED BIRD CHERRY. B. A handsome variety with variegated foliage; young growth slender and drooping. 50c.
- P. spinosa flore pleno.** DOUBLE-FLOWERED SLOE. C. A beautiful small tree or large shrub from Japan covered in spring with small, double daisy-like white flowers, succeeded by small, dark purple fruit. 50c.
- var. pendula.** WEEPING SLOE. C. A variety of *spinosa* with pendulous branches. \$1.00.

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash.

We invite special attention to the double flowering Crabs; their beauty and value seem to have been overlooked and are therefore not appreciated.

- P. angustifolia.** BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERED AMERICAN CRAB. One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. A great acquisition, and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young. \$1.00.



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERED CRAB (Reduced).

- P. malus baccata var. carnea pleno.** C. A Crab with delicate flesh-colored double flowers; very fine. 50c.
- P. m. coronaria odorata.** FRAGRANT GARLAND-FLOWERED CRAB. C. Single blush flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets; blossoms appear about a week after those of the Double Rose-flowered; very desirable. May. 50c.
- P. m. floribunda.** C. Single flower; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn. \$1.00.
- P. m. floribunda atrosanguinea.** C. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May. \$1.00.
- P. m. Halleana syn. Parkmanni.** C. Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety. \$1.00.
- P. m. Kaido.** C. Flowers single, white and pink; produced in great profusion; followed with small fruit in clusters; ornamental and fine. May. \$1.00.
- P. m. pendula Eliza Rathke.** WEEPING CRAB. A flowering Crab, with a decidedly pendulous or weeping habit. Distinct. \$1.00.



FRUIT OF PYRUS MALUS FLORIBUNDA (Reduced).

Pyrus m. Scheideckeri. A fine variety recently introduced from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. \$1.00.

P. m. spectabilis var. flore albo pleno. CHINESE DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED CRAB. **C.** Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May. 50c.

P. m. s. var. flore roseo pleno. CHINESE DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED CRAB. **C.** Has beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly two inches in diameter in May. One of the best. 50c.

SORBUS. MOUNTAIN ASH,
and their allied species.

Our collection of Mountain Ash is very large and complete, and embraces several sorts of more than ordinary merit.

P. Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A tree

of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries. 50c.

var. nana. DWARF MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A dwarf variety, making a handsome small tree. \$1.00.

P. aria. (vestita). WHITE BEAM TREE. **C.** A vigorous growing tree, with broad, distinct, fine foliage, young wood downy; fruit grayish brown. One of the best. \$1.00.

var. macrophylla laciniata. **C.** A vigorous grower, with medium to large handsome lobed leaves. \$1.00.

***P. aucuparia.** EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. **B.** A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50c.

var. pendula. WEEPING EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable lawn trees. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia floribunda nana. DWARF PROFUSE-FLOWERED MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A remarkable dwarf variety, with oak-shaped leaves. When worked 4 to 6 feet high makes a handsome small tree. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia hybrida nana. DWARF HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A dwarf variety of upright growth, and deep green foliage. Distinct and fine. \$1.00.

P. aurea striata. GOLDEN-STRIPED MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A slow grower, with medium sized leaves, silvery white on the under side and glossy green above. \$1.00.

P. aurea hybrida. GOLDEN HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A vigorous grower, with large cordate leaves, very white and downy; fruit large, yellowish brown and spotted. One of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Mountain Ash. \$1.00.

P. domestica. TRUE SORB OR SERVICE TREE. **B.** Foliage like the American, but more serrated; large brown fruit. 50c.

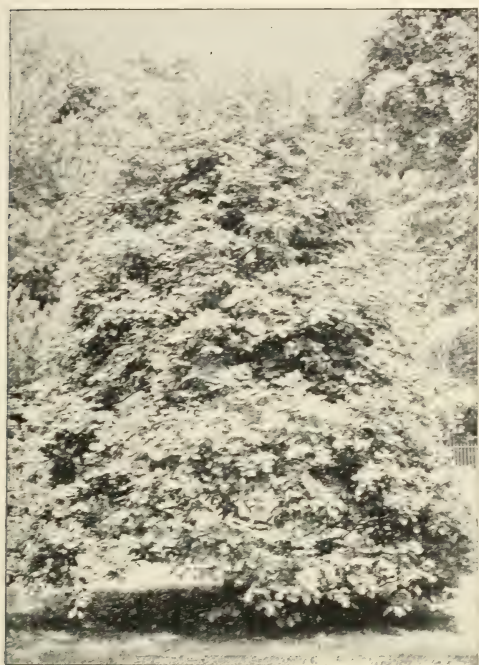
P. hybrida. HYBRID MOUNTAIN ASH. **C.** A fine tree, with beautiful, large foliage; distinct and valuable. \$1.00.

var. quercifolia or pinnatifida. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. **B.** A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees. 50c.

P. sambucifolia. ELDER-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. **B.** An American species, with fine foliage. 50c.

QUERCUS. Oak. EICHE, Ger. CHENE, Fr.

The Oaks, when they attain size, are our most picturesque trees. The species and varieties are numerous, and the majority are adapted to ornament large grounds where they can have an abundance of room. Some kinds, however, are moderate growers, and suitable for small places, especially if kept in good shape by a judicious use of the knife. Our collection embraces a variety of forms and includes the finest.



GOLDEN OAK (Reduced).

A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among Oak leaves. Cup-bearing, acorn-fringed and bur-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family. \$1.00.

- Q. palustris.** PIN OAK. **B.** Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable. A good grower. Fine for streets. \$1.00.
- Q. phellos.** WILLOW OAK. **B.** A medium sized tree; small willow-shaped leaves; growth compact, upright, making a fine pyramid. A valuable variety. \$1.00.
- †Q. Prinus.** CHESTNUT OAK. **B.** One of the finest species; leaves resemble those of the chestnut. \$1.00.
- Q. Robur.** ENGLISH OAK. **B.** The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth. \$1.00.
- Q. Rob. pendunculata alba variegata.** SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED OAK. **B.** The best variegated-leaved Oak. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. argentea pictus.** SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED OAK. **B.** The old leaves are of a shining, dark green color, and the younger ones are blotched and spotted with silver, making a very pleasing contrast. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. asplenifolia.** FERN-LEAVED OAK. **C.** A handsome variety, of moderate growth, with very pretty, deeply cut leaves. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. atropurpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED OAK. **C.** A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer. Of slow growth. \$2.00.
- Q. Rob. ped. var. concordia.** GOLDEN OAK. **B.** A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. Dauvesseii pendula.** DAUVESSE'S WEEPING OAK. **B.** A vigorous variety, with drooping branches. Forms a fine weeping tree. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. fastigiata aureo punctatis.** **C.** A slow grower of pyramidal habit; foliage spotted with silver; suitable for small grounds. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. ped. var. laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED OAK. **B.** Tree of fine habit and elegant, deeply-cut foliage. One of the best cut-leaved trees. \$1.50.
- †Q. Rob. var. sessiliflora purpurea.** **B.** Fine purple foliage; good habit. \$2.00.
- Q. imbricaria.** LAUREL OR SHINGLE OAK. **B.** A native species, with laurel like, oblong leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in autumn. \$1.00.
- Q. rubra.** RED OAK. **A.** An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in fall. \$1.00.

Those preceded by a † are either new or rare, and only to be had of small size.

Q. alba. AMERICAN WHITE OAK. **A.** One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. \$1.00.

Q. bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn. \$1.00.

Q. cerris. TURKEY OAK. **B.** A very handsome South European species, of rapid, symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in autumn, and persist during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn. \$1.00.

var. conferte, syn. panonica. **B.** Leaves light green, more deeply cut than the type; tree a stronger grower. \$1.50.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. **B.** A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet. \$1.00.

var. tinctoria. BLACK OAK. **B.** Beautiful colored foliage in autumn. \$1.00.

†Q. Daimio. JAPAN OAK. **C.** A distinct and remarkable tree; foliage very large, leathery, of a glossy dark green color. \$1.50.

Q. Ilex var. Fordii fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL EVERGREEN OAK. **B.** A variety of the European Evergreen Oak, of very upright growth. A beautiful tree. \$1.00.

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OR BUR OAK. **A.**

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia. AKAZIE, Ger. ROBINIER, Fr.

- R. hispida.** ROSE OR MOSS LOCUST. **C.** A native species of spreading, irregular growth, with long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season. \$1.00.
- *R. Pseud-acacia.** BLACK, OR YELLOW LOCUST. **B.** A native tree, of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June. 50c.

SALISBURIA. Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo.

- S. adiantifolia.** **A.** A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, and rapid growth; beautiful fern-like foliage, in shape resembles somewhat a Maiden Hair Fern, hence the name. Rare and elegant. \$1.50.

SALIX. Willow. WEIDE, Ger. SAULE, Fr.

The Willows are a most useful and ornamental class of trees. Of rapid growth, fine habit, hardy, adapted to a great variety of soils, and easily transplanted, they can be used by planters to great advantage. Several sorts are well known; others have not received the attention they deserve, for example, the Royal Willow, with its silvery foliage, is a striking tree, and most effective in landscapes; the Laurel-leaved, with handsome, shining, laurel-like leaves, and bright green bark in winter; the Palm-leaved, with glossy, beautiful leaves, and bright red bark in winter; the Golden, with bright yellow bark, *Britzensis* with red bark and Colorado with blue bark in winter, and the Rosemary, with silvery foliage, are all meritorious. The ease with which they can be transplanted, and the brief time they require to form good sized trees, are strong arguments in favor of their employment.

- S. Babylonica.** BABYLONIAN OR WEeping WILLOW. **A.** A native of Asia. Our common and well known Weeping Willow. 50c.
- var. ramulis aureis.** GOLDEN-BARKED BABYLONIAN WILLOW. A novel and distinct variety of the well known Babylonian Willow, with bright golden bark in winter. Habit same as the type. \$1.00.
- var. Salamonii.** **A.** From France. More vigorous and upright than the species, while it retains its weeping habit. 50c.
- S. caprea var. pendula.** KILMARNOCK WEeping WILLOW. **C.** A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 50c.

- S. laurifolia.** LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. **B.** A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves. 50c.



KILMARNOCK WILLOW (Reduced).

- S. palmæfolia.** PALM-LEAVED WILLOW. **B.** A vigorous growing variety, foliage deep green. Young wood, reddish purple. 50c.
- S. purpurea pendula.** AMERICAN WEeping OR FOUNTAIN WILLOW. **C.** A dwarf slender species from Europe. Grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. \$1.00.
- S. regalis.** ROYAL WILLOW. **B.** An elegant tree, with rich, silvery foliage. Very effective in groups. 50c.
- S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris.** ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. **C.** When worked five to seven feet high, a very striking and pretty round-headed small tree. Also very desirable in shrubberies when worked low. Branches feathery; foliage silvery. 75c.
- S. vitellina aurantiaca.** GOLDEN WILLOW. **B.** A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter on account of its yellow bark. 50c.
- S. vitellina Britzensis.** **B.** Very attractive in winter, when the bark turns red, similar in color to *Cornus Siberica*. 50c.
- S. vitellina Variety from Russia.** **B.** Bark bright golden; very conspicuous in winter. A better grower than *vitellina aurantiaca*. 50c.
- S. Sieboldii.** **B.** An elegant tree with long graceful branches and long narrow deep green leaves. 50c.
- var. pendula.** SIEBOLD'S WEeping WILLOW. **C.** Drooping in habit and apparently very hardy. 50c.

- Salix Wisconsin Weeping.** B. Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 50c.
- S. Variety from Colorado.** B. Beautiful blue bark in winter. 50c.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress.

- T. distichum.** DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CYPRESS. B. A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. 50c.
- var. pendulum.** C. A fine weeping variety, with light green foliage in spring and summer, turning to a reddish brown in autumn. \$1.50.

TILIA. Linden or Lime Tree. LINDE, *Ger.* TILLEUL, *Fr.*

The Lindens are all beautiful and merit more notice than they receive. In addition to many other valuable qualities which they possess, their flowers yield a delicate perfume. Of those named below, a few possessing special merit might be mentioned; viz., Red Fern-leaved, White-leaved, White-leaved weeping, and *dasystyla*.

- ***T. Americana.** AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD. B. A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.
- var. Moltkei.** A variety of the American Linden, raised in Germany, and described as the quickest growing of any of that family. \$1.00.
- T. dasystyla.** B. A vigorous tree, with cordate, dark green glossy leaves, and bright yellow bark in winter. A superb tree. \$1.00.
- ***T. Europæa.** EUROPEAN LINDEN. B. A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 50c.
- var. alba.** (*argentea*.) WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. B. From Hungary. A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy, in our opinion, to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees. \$1.00.
- var. alba pendula.** WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN. B. A beautiful tree with large foliage and slender, drooping shoots. One of the finest of the Lindens. \$1.00.
- var. alba spectabile.** B. A distinct variety of the white-leaved; growth rapid, tree attains large size; form upright, pyramidal; foliage very large, of fine cordate shape, of a shining dark green on the upper side and whitish green underneath. It differs from the white-leaved in having larger leaves, which are not so downy underneath. \$1.00.
- var. laciniata rubra.** RED FERN-LEAVED LINDEN. B. An elegant tree, of pyramidal compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn. \$1.00.
- var. platiphylla.** BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. B. A tree of about the same size as *T. Europæa*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves. This is the variety usually sold for European, as the growth is more regular than the smaller leaved. 50c.
- var. pyramidalis.** B. A rapid pyramidal growing tree, with reddish shoots. \$1.00.
- var. rubra.** RED-TWIGGED EUROPEAN LINDEN. B. A fine variety, of medium size, with branches as red as blood. \$1.00.
- var. vitifolia.** GRAPE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. B. A vigorous growing variety, with very large foliage. Young wood bright red. \$1.00.
- T. Mandshurica.** A new species of Linden, with large green leaves margined with yellow, the edges lobed or cut; young growth reddish; a vigorous grower. \$1.00.
- T. Mongolica.** From the mountains near Pekin, China. A small or medium-sized tree with small foliage, whitish underneath, and with red and yellow bark. \$1.00.

ULMUS. Elm. ULME, *Ger.* ORME, *Fr.*

Many of the Elms are so well known that it is unnecessary to refer to their beauty and value for ornamental planting. But several very desirable kinds fail to receive due recognition, and we therefore invite the attention of planters to them as follows: *Berardi* and *Viminalis* are unique miniature varieties. The Nettle-leaved has beautiful and curious leaves. The Monumental is of dwarf, conical habit, novel and distinct. The Variegated-leaved, Purple-leaved, Pyramidal, *Oxonienne* and *Webbiana* are all choice sorts. *Desvii* is a very erect, rapid growing sort, with smooth bark and large dark-green leaves; valuable for avenue planting. *Belgica*, *superba* and *Huntingdon* are also suited to the same purpose. We, of course, grow the American, than which there is no finer tree, on an extensive scale, for street and park planting.

- ***U. Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE OR WEEPING ELM. B. The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. 50c.
- var. nana.** DWARF AMERICAN ELM. Very dwarf and compact. \$1.00.

- *Ulmus campestris.** ENGLISH ELM. **B.** An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. \$1.00.
- *var. Belgica.** BELGIAN ELM. **B.** A fine variety, of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting. \$1.00.
- var. Berardi.** BERARD'S ELM. **C.** A miniature variety of the Elm. Tree of small size, slender growth, pyramidal habit, with deeply and delicately cut foliage; beautiful and distinct. \$2.00.
- var. Clemmeri.** **B.** Of medium size, moderate growth and fine form. Much used in Belgium for planting along avenues. \$1.00.
- var. cornubiensis.** CORNISH ELM. **B.** A fine, upright branched variety of the English, of more vigorous growth. \$1.00.
- var. corylifolia purpurea.** PURPLE FILBERT-LEAVED ELM. **B.** A fine purple-leaved variety. \$1.00.
- var. Dampierreii aurea.** DAMPIERRE'S GOLDEN ELM. **C.** A very striking variety; foliage of a bright golden color, center of the leaf yellowish green; a strong grower. \$1.00.
- var. Koopmanni.** KOOPMANN'S ENGLISH ELM. A dense pyramidal form, with small green leaves. \$2.00.



CAMPERDOWN ELM.

- var. microphylla pendula.** WEEPING SMALL-LEAVED ELM. **C.** A handsome variety, with slender, drooping branches and small foliage; grafted standard high, it becomes an elegant tree, well adapted for small lawns. \$2.00.
- var. monumentalis.** MONUMENTAL ELM. **C.** A slow growing dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column; distinct and beautiful. \$1.00.
- var. myrtifolia purpurea.** PURPLE MYRTLE-LEAVED ELM. **B.** Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color. \$1.00.
- var. Rueppelli.** RUEPPELL'S ENGLISH ELM. Handsome compact form; grows perfectly symmetrical without pruning. \$2.00.
- var. serratifolia.** SERRATED-LEAVED ELM. **B.** A beautiful, compact grower, with dark foliage. \$1.00.

- Ulmus c. var. stricta purpurea.** PURPLE-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM. **B.** A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves. \$1.00.
- var. suberosa.** ENGLISH CORK-BARKED ELM. **B.** A tree of fine habit, young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides. \$1.00.
- var. suberosa pendula.** WEEPING CORK-BARKED ELM. **B.** An ornamental drooping variety. \$1.00.
- var. umbraculifera.** Round, compact in form, grows in perfect shape without pruning, valuable when formal habit of growth is desired. \$2.00.
- var. urticifolia.** NETTLE-LEAVED ELM. **B.** A rapid-growing, handsome variety, with long serrated and undulating leaves; unique and beautiful. \$1.00.
- var. variegata argentea.** VARIEGATED ENGLISH ELM. **B.** Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant. Very fine. \$1.00.
- var. viminalis.** **C.** A distinct, slender-branched, small-leaved variety; somewhat pendulous. \$2.00.
- var. Webbiana.** WEBB'S ELM. **C.** A handsome variety, of dwarf habit, with small, curled leaves; fine. \$1.00.
- var. Wheatleyi.** **C.** Compact and upright in habit, with medium to small dark green foliage; beautiful for lawns. \$1.00.
- *U. Dovæi.** **B.** An upright vigorous-growing variety, remarkably well adapted for street planting. \$1.00.
- U. fulva.** RED OR SLIPPERY ELM. **B.** Of medium size and straggling open head. \$1.00.
- var. pendula.** WEEPING SLIPPERY ELM. **B.** A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping habit. Its branches shoot upward at first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground. It also retains its foliage much longer than other Elms. \$1.00.
- *U. montana.** SCOTCH OR WYCH ELM. **B.** A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage. 50c.
- var. Camperdown pendula.** CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. **C.** Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1.50.
- *var. Huntingdoni.** HUNTINGDON ELM. **B.** Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. \$1.00.
- var. pyramidalis de Dampierre.** DAMPIERRE'S PYRAMIDAL ELM. **C.** An elegant pyramidal growing variety. \$1.00.
- var. rugosa pendula.** ROUGH-LEAVED WEEPING ELM. **B.** A fine, pendulous variety, with large rough leaves. \$1.00.
- *var. superba.** BLANDFORD ELM. **A.** A noble tree of large size and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental. \$1.00.
- var. stricta (oxoniense.)** **C.** A dwarf, pyramidal grower, with small leaves, the margins of which are finely cut; distinct and fine. \$1.00.
- var. Wredei aurea.** GOLDEN-LEAVED ELM. **C.** A moderate grower; beautiful golden-yellow foliage; burns somewhat in the sun and should be planted in half shade. \$1.50.
- U. parvifolia.** **C.** A Japanese species. Foliage small, dense, dark green, edges cut. Very distinct. \$2.00.
- U. racemosa.** AMERICAN CORK ELM. **B.** Young wood very corky; foliage light green. A distinct variety. \$1.00.
- U. Siberica.** SIBERIAN EVERGREEN ELM. **C.** Erect habit, medium growth; holds its foliage later than any other Elm. \$1.50.
- U. Vegeta.** **B.** A rapid grower, of spreading habit, with large, deep green foliage. \$1.00.

CLASS II.—A LIST OF DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE.

For the purpose of enabling purchasers the more readily to make selections, we append the following list, comprising the most graceful drooping trees known.

Acer (<i>Maple</i>), dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum.	Populus (<i>Poplar</i>), grandidentata pendula.
Betula (<i>Birch</i>), alba pendula.	“ “ Parasol de St. Julien.
“ “ laciniata.	Prunus (<i>Sloe</i>), spinosa pendula.
“ “ Youngii.	Quercus (<i>Oak</i>), Robur pedunculata var. Dauvessei pendula.
“ “ tristis.	Salix (<i>Willow</i>), Babylonica.
Cerasus (<i>Cherry</i>), acida semperflorens pendula.	“ “ var. Salamonii.
“ “ pumila pendula.	“ “ caprea pendula.
“ “ Japonica pendula.	“ “ purpurea pendula.
“ “ Japonica rosea pendula.	“ “ Sieboldii var. pendula.
Cornus (<i>Dogwood</i>), florida pendula.	“ “ Thurlo's Weeping.
Fagus (<i>Beech</i>), sylvatica pendula.	“ “ Wisconsin Weeping.
“ “ sylvatica purpurea pendula.	Taxodium (<i>Cypress</i>), dis. var. pendulum.
Fraxinus (<i>Ash</i>), excelsior pendula.	Tilia (<i>Linden</i>), alba pendula.
Gleditsia (<i>Honey Locust</i>), Bujioti pendula.	Ulmus (<i>Elm</i>), fulva pendula.
Glyptostrobos (<i>Cypress</i>), Sinensis pendula.	“ “ campestris microphylla pendula.
Larix (<i>Larch</i>), Europæa pendula.	“ “ montana Camperdown pendula.
Morus (<i>Mulberry</i>), Tartarica pendula.	“ “ rugosa pendula.
Pyrus Sorbus (<i>Mountain Ash</i>), aucuparia pendula.	“ “ suberosa pendula.

CLASS III.—TREES POSSESSING REMARKABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE.

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE.

IN THREE SECTIONS.

Sec. I.—Cut-leaved Trees, Comprising those with Curiously Lobed or Serrated Foliage.

Acer (<i>Maple</i>), dasycarpum var. crispum.	Alnus (<i>Alder</i>), glutinosa var. laciniata.
“ “ dasycarpum var. heterophyllum laciniatum.	“ “ glutinosa var. laciniata imperialis.
“ “ dasycarpum var. tripartitum.	“ “ incana laciniata.
“ “ dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum.	Betula (<i>Birch</i>), alba pendula laciniata.
“ “ Japonicum.	Cratægus (<i>Thorn</i>), orientalis.
“ “ Monspeulanum.	“ “ oxyacantha var. apiifolia.
“ “ platanoides var. cucullatum.	“ “ tanacetifolia.
“ “ platanoides var. dissectum.	Fagus (<i>Beech</i>), sylvatica var. heterophylla.
“ “ platanoides var. laciniatum.	“ “ sylvatica var. incisa.
“ “ platanoides var. Lorbergii.	Fraxinus (<i>Ash</i>), cucullata.
“ “ platanoides undulatum.	Juglans (<i>Walnut</i>), rupestris.
“ “ polymorphum.	Pyrus Sorbus (<i>Mountain Ash</i>), aria var. macrophylla laciniata.
“ “ polymorphum var. atropurpureum.	“ “ aucuparia var. quercifolia.
“ “ polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.	Quercus (<i>Oak</i>), Robur pedunculata var. laciniata.
“ “ polymorphum var. palmatum.	“ “ Robur pedunculata var. asplenifolia.
“ “ polymorphum var. sanguineum.	Tilia (<i>Linden</i>), Europæa rubra laciniata.
“ “ spicatum.	Ulmus (<i>Elm</i>), campestris Berardi.
“ “ Tartaricum.	“ “ campestris var. urticifolia.
“ “ truncatum.	

Sec. II.—Trees Having Curiously Variegated Foliage.

- Acer** (*Maple*), pseudo platanus var. bicolor.
 “ “ “ “ var. Simon Louis Freres.
 “ “ “ “ var. tricolor.
 “ “ “ “ “ Worleii.
Æsculus (*Horse Chestnut*), Hippocastanum var. Memmingerii.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica purpurea rosea marginatis.
Fraxinus (*Ash*), Am. alba argentea marginata.
 “ “ Americana var. aucubæfolia.
 “ “ Americana var. concavæfolia fol. var.

- Liriodendron** (*Tulip Tree*), tulipifera var. panache.
Prunus Padus (*Bird Cherry*), var. aucubæfolia.
 “ “ “ “ var. variegata.
Prunus (*Plum*), domestica var. foliis variegatis.
Pyrus Sorbus (*Mountain Ash*), aurea hybrida.
 “ “ “ “ hybrida.
Quercus (*Oak*), Robur ped. var. alba variegata.
 “ “ Robur ped. var. argentea pictus.
 “ “ Robur ped. var. fast. aureo punctatis.
Salix (*Willow*), regalis.
 “ “ rosmarinifolia.
Ulmus (*Elm*), campestris var. variegata argentea.

Sec. III.—Trees with Colored Foliage.

- Acer** (*Maple*), dasycarpum var. lutescens.
 “ “ platanoides var. digitatum fol. aureo marg.
 “ “ platanoides “ Geneva.”
 “ “ platanoides var. Reitenbachi.
 “ “ platanoides var. Schwedlerii.
 “ “ polymorphum var. atropurpureum.
 “ “ polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.
 “ “ polymorphum var. sanguineum.
 “ “ pseudo plantanus var. purpurea.
 “ “ pseudo platanus foliis atropurpureis.
 “ “ “ “ nervosum.
 “ “ “ “ var. tricolor.
Betula (*Birch*), alba var. atropurpurea.
Catalpa bignonioides var. aurea variegata.

- Catalpa** bignonioides var. purpurea.
Fagus (*Beech*), sylvatica var. purpurea.
 “ “ sylvatica var. purpurea major.
 “ “ sylvatica var. purpurea pendula.
 “ “ sylvatica var. purpurea Riversii.
Fraxinus (*Ash*), excelsior var. foliis aureis.
Persica (*Peach*), vulgaris foliis purpureis.
Populus (*Poplar*), Canadensis var. aurea Van-Geertii.
Quercus (*Oak*), Robur ped. var. atropurpurea.
 “ “ Robur ped. var. concordia.
 “ “ Robur var. sessiliflora purpurea.
Ulmus (*Elm*), campestris var. corylifolia purpurea.
 “ “ campestris var. Dampierreii aurea.
 “ “ campestris var. myrtifolia purpurea.
 “ “ campestris var. stricta purpurea.
 “ “ montana var. Wredei aurea.

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER.

- Betula** ALBA, White Bark.
 “ ALBA VAR. LACINIATA, White Bark.
Fraxinus AUREA, Yellow Bark.
Salix PALMÆFOLIA, Red Bark.
 “ VITELLINA AUREA, Yellow Bark.
 “ VITELLINA VAR. BRITZENSIS, Red Bark.

- Salix** VITELLINA VARIETY FROM RUSSIA. Yellow Bark.
 “ COLORADO, Blue Bark.
Tilia AUREA PLATIPHYLLA, Yellow Bark.
 “ DASYSTYLA, Yellow Bark.
 “ RUBRA, Red Bark.

FLOWERING TREES.

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY.

- Almond Davidiana.
 Amelanchier.
 Cherry, Large, Double-flowered.
 Judas Tree.
 Chinese Magnolia, in variety.
 Almonds, Large Double-flowered.
 Cornus, florida.
 Horse Chestnuts.
 Crabs, flowering.
 Peach, Double-flowered.
 Bird Cherry.

JUNE.

- Mountain Ash.
 Thorns, in variety.
 Laburnum.
 White Fringe.
 Locust, White.
 Virgilia Lutea.
 Catalpa.
 Lindens, in variety.

JULY.

- Chestnuts, American.

- Kæhreuteria.

TREES WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

- Celtis occidentalis**. Dull red fruit as large as peas.
Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.

- Cratægus**. Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.
Pyrus Sorbus, MOUNTAIN ASH. Scarlet fruit in September and October.

SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE CANNOT AGREE TO MAKE ANY CHANGES IN THE LISTS.

Fifty of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Gardens or Lawns, as follows, for \$35.00.

Almond, Large Double-flowered.
Ash, Aucuba-leaved.
" Single-leaved.
" Silver Margined-leaved.
" Weeping.
Apple, coronaria odorata.
Birch, fastigiata.
" Cut-leaved Weeping.
Beech, Cut-leaved.
" Weeping.
" Purple-leaved.
Bird Cherry.
Catalpa, speciosa.
Cherry, Double-flowered.
" Japan Weeping Rose-flowered.
Crab, Double Rose-flowered.
" Bechtel's Double-flowered.
Elm, Camperdown Weeping.
" Dovæi.
" Huntingdon.
" Purple-leaved.
" superba.
Horse Chestnut, Double White-flowered.
" " White-flowered.
" " Red-flowered.
Linden, European.

Linden, dasystyla.
" White-leaved.
Magnolia, Soulangeana.
" tripetala.
Mountain Ash, European.
" " Oak-leaved.
Maple, Norway.
" Schwedler's.
" Sugar.
" Sycamore.
" Wier's Cut-leaved.
Mulberry, Weeping.
Oak, English.
" Macrocarpa.
Peach, Double White-flowered.
" " Rose-flowered.
" Purple-leaved.
Poplar, Golden.
" Weeping.
Thorn, Double Scarlet.
" Double White.
Tulip Tree.
Willow, American Weeping.
" Laurel-leaved.
" Rosemary-leaved.

Twenty-five of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Gardens or Lawns, as follows, for \$18.00.

Ash, Weeping.
" Aucuba-leaved.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.
Beech, Cut-leaved.
" Purple-leaved.
Crab, Double Rose-flowered.
Elm, Huntingdon.
" superba.
Horse Chestnut, Double White-flowered.
" " Red-flowered.
Linden, European.
" White-leaved.
Maple, Norway Curled-leaved.

Maple, Norway Schwedler's.
" Wier's Cut-leaved.
" Sugar.
Magnolia, Soulangeana.
Mountain Ash, European.
" " Oak-leaved.
Mulberry, Weeping.
Oak, macrocarpa.
Peach, Double White-flowered.
Poplar, Weeping.
Willow, Rosemary-leaved.
" American Weeping.

Twelve of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for the Decoration of Parks, Garden or Lawns, for \$9.00.

Ash, Aucuba-leaved.
" Weeping.
Beech, Cut-leaved.
Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping.
Crab, Double Rose-flowered.
Elm, Camperdown Weeping.

Elm, superba.
Linden, White-leaved.
Mountain Ash, European.
Magnolia, Soulangeana.
Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved.
" Norway Schwedler's.

CLASS IV.—CONIFERAE. (Evergreens.)

NOTE.—Many fine conifers are entirely too tender to be cultivated successfully at the North, and we have therefore dropped them from our list.

We are now giving special attention to the propagation and culture of perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful to the general planter.

We recommend Spring planting for Conifers.

The prices noted are for trees of the usual size. Extra-sized specimens charged for in proportion.

Those preceded by a † are rare, and only to be had of small sizes.

ABIES [including *Picea* and *Tsuga*], SPRUCE, FIR AND HEMLOCK.

Section 1. *Abies*. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK.

Leaves needle shaped, scattered all around the shoots (including Tsuga—the Hemlocks, with flat leaves mostly two ranked).

- A. alba.** WHITE SPRUCE. **A.** A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 50c.
†**var. cærulea.** THE GLAUOUS SPRUCE. **B.** A small and beautiful variety, of rather loose spreading habit, with bluish green foliage; very hardy and valuable. \$1.00 to \$1.50.
- †**A. Alcockiana.** ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. **B.** From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath. Valuable. \$2.00.
- A. Canadensis.** HEMLOCK SPRUCE. **A.** A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. \$1.00.
- A. Douglasii.** DOUGLAS' SPRUCE. **C.** From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below. \$1.50.
- A. excelsa.** NORWAY SPRUCE. **A.** From Europe. An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. 50c. to \$1.00.
†**var. compacta.** COMPACT SPRUCE. **B.** A dense grower, with light green foliage. \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- var. conica.** CONICAL SPRUCE. **C.** A dwarf variety, of compact, conical habit; becomes perfectly symmetrical without pruning. *One of the best.* \$1.00 to \$2.00.
†**var. Finedonensis.** THE FINEDON SPRUCE. **B.** A striking variety of compact habit, having the young leaves on the upper sides of the shoots, first of a pale yellow color, then changing to a bronzy brown, and finally to a light green. The leaves on the under side, green from the first. \$2.00.
†**var. inverta.** PENDULOUS-BRANCHED SPRUCE. **C.** A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a Willow. \$2.00.
- †**var. parviformis.** SMALL-FORMED SPRUCE. **C.** An interesting dwarf variety, with small foliage and of slow growth. \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- †**var. pumila.** DWARF SPRUCE. **D.** Compact dwarf, and perfectly symmetrical. This variety is especially desirable for small lawns or cemeteries. \$2.00.
- †**var. pumila compacta.** DWARF COMPACT SPRUCE. **C.** A dwarf variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height; foliage dark green; habit compact. \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- A. nigra.** BLACK SPRUCE. **B.** A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy. \$1.00.
- †**var. Doumetti.** **D.** A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green leaves; very pretty. \$2.00.
- †**A. orientalis.** EASTERN SPRUCE. **B.** From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. Needs protection here while young. \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- †**Abies polita.** TIGER TAIL SPRUCE. **B.** A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has rigid, sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color; seems to be perfectly hardy. \$2.00.
- †**A. pungens glauca.** COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. **B.** One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color. \$3.00.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (Reduced).



NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR (Reduced).

Section 2. *Picea*. SILVER FIR.

With linear flat leaves, somewhat two ranked.

Abies balsamea. BALSAM FIR. **B.** A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. 50c.

†**A. cephalonica.** CEPHALONIAN SILVER FIR. **B.** From Europe. A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height, leaves silvery and dagger-shaped, with a spine on the point. Quite hardy and vigorous. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

†**A. cilicica.** CILICIAN SILVER FIR. **B.** A distinct and beautiful species from the mountains of Asia Minor. It is a compact grower, the branches being thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green; quite hardy. One of the best of the Silver Firs. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

†**A. concolor.** SILVER FIR OF COLORADO. **B.** Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet. \$3.00.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. **B.** This majestic Fir, from the Crimean Mountains, is of symmetrical form, vigorous and quite hardy. Its foliage is massive, dark green, shining above and slightly glaucous below, rendering it a very handsome tree throughout the year. Considered here and in Europe as one of the finest of the Silver Firs. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

***A. pectinata.** EUROPEAN OR COME-LIKE SILVER FIR. **B.** A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches and broad, silvery foliage; young shoots somewhat tender, except when well ripened. \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress. CYPRES, *Fr.*

*†**C. Nutkænsis**, syn. *Thujopsis borealis*. NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. **C.** A desirable species from Nootka Sound. It is pyramidal in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometimes with a bluish shade. \$1.50.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper. WACHHOLDER, *Ger.* GENEVIER, *Fr.*

†**J. Chinensis.** CHINESE JUNIPER. **C.** Native of China and Japan. A handsome, dense shrub with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches. \$1.00.

†**var. Reevesi.** **D.** A beautiful form of the Chinese. Tree of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental. \$1.00.

J. communis vulgaris. ENGLISH JUNIPER. **C.** A handsome, compact, small tree. 50c.

var. Alpina nana. DWARF JUNIPER. **D.** Of spreading, dense habit. \$1.00.

var. Alpina nana aurea. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. Of spreading growth like the type, with bright golden foliage throughout the year; a distinct and charming novelty. \$1.50.

var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. **C.** A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense conical outline resembling a pillar of green; very desirable. 75c.

var. Hibernica robusta. ROBUST IRISH JUNIPER. **C.** More vigorous than the preceding, and no doubt hardier, but not quite so regular in form, nevertheless handsome. 75c.

var. suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. **C.** A small-sized, handsome, pyramidal tree, with yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy. 75c.

var. suecica nana. DWARF SWEDISH JUNIPER. **D.** A dwarf, hardy variety. \$1.00.

†**J. Japonica.** JAPAN JUNIPER. **D.** Native of China and Japan. A dwarf, dense, bushy evergreen, with light, lively green foliage. \$1.50.

- †**Juniperus J. var aurea.** GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER. **D.** An attractive variety of moderate growth and spreading habit; foliage of a beautiful golden color which it retains throughout the summer. \$1.50.
- †**var. variegata alba.** SILVER-VARIEGATED JAPAN JUNIPER. **D.** Similar to species in habit and growth, but foliage of a glaucous green color, interspersed with branches of a pure white tint. Very hardy. \$1.50.
- †**J. prostrata**, syn. **repens.** PROSTRATE JUNIPER. **D.** A beautiful native species, trailing and densely branched, foliage delicate and shining dark green. Well adapted for covering rockwork. One of the best. \$1.50.
- J. Sabina.** SAVIN JUNIPER. **D.** A dwarf, spreading shrub, with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork. 50c.
- †**var. Alpina.** **D.** A low, spreading, trailing shrub, quite unique. \$1.00.
- †**var. tamariscifolia.** TAMARISK-LEAVED SAVIN. **D.** A trailing variety with distinct and handsome foliage, valuable for rockwork and edges of groups and borders. \$1.00.
- †**J. squamata.** SCALED JUNIPER. **D.** A low and spreading species, from the Himalayas, suitable for rockwork. \$1.00.
- J. venusta.** **C.** A rapid grower of erect habit and fine silvery foliage. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy. \$1.00.
- J. Virginiana.** RED CEDAR. **B.** A well known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. 50c.
- †**var. aurea variegata.** **C.** Pyramidal in form like *Virginiana*, but the growth is finer. Golden variegation throughout the year. \$1.50.
- †**var. elegantissima.** **C.** A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older. \$1.50.
- var. glauca.** GLAUCOUS RED CEDAR. **C.** The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, render it very distinct and desirable. \$1.50 to \$2.00.
- †**var. Schottii.** **C.** Forms a dense bush; foliage of a light green color. Hardy and beautiful. \$1.50.

PINUS. Pine. KIEFER, *Ger.* PIN, *Fr.*

For this and similar climates, the Pines are of the greatest value.

SEC. I. Usually with two leaves in a sheath.

- P. Austriaca**, syn. **nigricans.** AUSTRIAN OR BLACK PINE. **A.** A native of the mountains of Syria. Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 50c. to \$1.00.
- P. Mugho.** DWARF MUGHO PINE. **D.** An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet. \$1.00.
- var. rotundata.** **C.** Of more upright growth than the dwarf, and with roundish cones. It is a native of the Tyrol, where it forms a small tree. \$1.00.
- P. Monspeliensis.** SALZMANN'S PINE. **B.** From Europe. A noble tree; leaves six to seven inches long and of a bright green color; branches are stout, numerous, and thickly covered with foliage. A vigorous, spreading and picturesque form. \$3.00.
- P. Pallasiana.** **B.** A large pyramidal tree with shining dark leaves, perfectly hardy. Valuable. \$3.00.
- P. sylvestris.** SCOTCH PINE OR FIR. **A.** A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter. 50c.

SEC. II. Usually with three leaves in a sheath.

- P. horizontalis.** **B.** A vigorous tree of conical form, with leaves six to eight inches long and of a light green color. \$3.00.
- †**P. Jeffreyi.** JEFFREY'S PINE. **A.** This is a noble Pine, with deep bluish green leaves. It grows 150 feet high in Northern California. Hardy and very valuable. \$3.00.
- †**P. ponderosa.** HEAVY-WOODED PINE. **A.** This also is a noble tree, attaining the height of 100 feet, found abundantly on the northwest coast of America and California. It is perfectly hardy here. Specimens in our grounds are upwards of 50 feet in height. It is a rapid grower, the leaves 8 to 10 inches in length, and of a silvery green color. \$2.00.

SEC. III. Usually with five leaves in a sheath.

- P. Cembra.** SWISS STONE PINE. **B.** A handsome and distinct European species, of compact conical form; foliage short and silvery. Grows slowly when young. \$1.00 to \$2.00.
- †**P. excelsa.** LOFTY BHOTAN PINE. **A.** A native of the mountains of Northern India. A graceful and elegant tree, with drooping silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and more pendulous. Hardy and vigorous. \$1.50 to \$2.00.
- P. Strobus.** WHITE OR WEYMOUTH PINE. **A.** The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable. 50c.

TAXUS. Yew. EIBENBAUM, Ger. IF, Fr.

Nearly all the Yews require protection here.

- T. baccata.** ENGLISH YEW. **C.** A large bush or tree, 30 to 40 feet when fully grown. It is densely branched and can be trimmed into any shape. \$1.00.
- var. erecta.** (*stricta*.) ERECT YEW. **D.** An erect, dense growing variety, with small, dark shining leaves, thickly set on the branches. One of the hardiest and finest. \$1.00.
- var. elegantissima.** BEAUTIFUL VARIEGATED YEW. **D.** One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews. \$1.00.
- var. Fisherii.** FISHER'S VARIEGATED YEW. **D.** A variety of spreading habit having some of the branches of a deep yellow color; quite hardy. \$1.00.
- var. fructu luteo.** YELLOW-FRUITED YEW. **D.** Only differs from the common in the color of the berries, which are yellow. It is quite hardy. \$1.00.
- var. glauca.** SEA GREEN YEW. **D.** A very distinct variety; foliage dark green on the upper surface, and bluish gray underneath; a vigorous grower; quite hardy. \$1.00.
- var. Washingtonii.** WASHINGTON'S GOLDEN YEW. **D.** Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow spots and stripes. \$1.00.
- T. cuspidata.** **D.** One of the hardiest; habit spreading; foliage light green. \$1.00.
- var. brevifolia.** **D.** Short, dark green petiolate, mucronate leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare. \$2.00.

THUJA. Western Arbor Vitæ.

- T. occidentalis.** AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ. **B.** A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges. 50c.
- var. alba.** QUEEN VICTORIA. **D.** A dwarf form, branchlets tipped with silver. \$1.00.
- var. aurea.** DOUGLAS' GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. **D.** Golden foliage; fine. \$1.00.
- var. compacta.** PARSONS' ARBOR VITÆ. **D.** Of dwarf, compact habit, and deep green foliage; fine. \$1.00.
- var. compacta.** **D.** Another dwarf compact form. \$1.00.
- †**var. Geo. Peabody.** **D.** Of dwarf compact growth, foliage bright golden color, which it retains throughout the summer; the best golden variety. \$1.50.
- var. globosa.** GLOBE-HEADED ARBOR VITÆ. **D.** Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable. \$1.00.
- var. Hoveyi.** HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ. **D.** A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy. \$1.00.



GLOBE-HEADED ARBOR VITÆ.

- var. intermedia.** **D.** A perfectly hardy variety, of dwarf, compact habit; valuable. \$1.00.
- †**var. Little Gem.** (Douglas.) **D.** Very dwarf and compact; foliage a beautiful dark green. \$1.00.
- var. plicata.** NEE'S PLICATE ARBOR VITÆ. **C.** A handsome hardy variety from Nootka Sound. Foliage plaited, massive and of a rich, dark green color. \$1.00.
- †**var. plicata minima.** PLICATE SMALL-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ. Small, plicate foliage; of dwarf habit. \$1.00.
- var. pyramidalis.** PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ. **C.** Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. \$1.00.
- †**var. pyramidalis.** DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ. **C.** Pyramidal in form; foliage distinct; somewhat resembling a *Retinispora*. \$1.00.
- var. Siberica.** SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ. **C.** The best of all the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. 50c. to \$1.00.

var. Tom Thumb. **D.** A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ, which originated on our grounds. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Valuable for the decoration of gardens, lawns or cemeteries, 50c.

- where large trees may not be admissible. Will be found useful for small evergreen hedges. 50c.
- var. Vervæneana.** VERVÆNE'S ARBOR VITÆ. **C.** A distinct and handsome yellow marked variety. \$1.00.
- †**var. White-tipped.** (DOUGLAS.) **C.** Ends of branches tipped with white from the last of June till the following spring. \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

IN FOUR CLASSES.

CLASS I.—Deciduous Shrubs.

CLASS II.—Variegated-leaved Deciduous Shrubs.

CLASS III.—Evergreen Shrubs.

CLASS IV.—Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.

CLASS I.—DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

C. denotes shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet in height at maturity.

D. “ “ “ “ 5 to 8 “ “ “

E. “ “ “ “ 1 to 4 “ “ “

AMORPHA. False Indigo. *UNFORM, Ger. AMORPHE, Fr.*

These are fine large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

A. fragrans. FRAGRANT AMORPHA. **D.** A hairy shrub. Flowers dark purple, June and July. 35c.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree. *ARALIE, Ger. ANGELIQUE, Fr.*

The following species form small trees, and are very useful to give a tropical appearance to gardens. They require slight protection with straw or evergreen boughs in winter.

A. Japonica. **C.** A handsome and distinct shrub, from Japan, with large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September. 50c.

A. Mandshurica. **C.** Native of north China. A species with very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. \$1.00.

A. pentaphylla. **D.** A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves palmate, five lobed and pale green. 50c.

A. spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. **C.** A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects. 50c.

AZALEA. AZALEE, *Ger. AZALEE, Fr.*

A. mollis. **E.** A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red, in fine trusses. \$1.00.

A. Pontica. PONTIC AZALEA. GHENT VARIETIES. **E.** Native of Asia Minor. A species growing 3 to 4 feet high, with small hairy leaves, and yellow, orange and red flowers, and possesses a delightful perfume. May and June. In this latitude plants are improved by slight protection. \$1.50.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree. *KREUZSTRAUCH, Ger.*

B. halimifolia. **D.** A pretty shrub with dark green foliage, especially attractive in autumn with its fluffy white seed pods. 35c.

BERBERIS. Barberry. *BERBERITZE, Ger. EPINE VINETTE, Fr.*

The Barberries are a most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in the autumn and winter.

B. Canadensis. AMERICAN BARBERRY. **D.** A native species, forming a shrub, or low tree, with handsome distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries. 35c.

B. ilicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. **D.** Large dark green leaves, remaining on the plant until late in the winter. A fine variety. 75c.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. **E.** From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge. 50c.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. **D.** A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit. 35c.

var. purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. **D.** An interesting shrub, growing 3 to 5 feet high with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups and masses, or planted by itself. 35c.

CALYCANTHUS. Carolina Allspice or Sweet-scented Shrub.GEWURZSTRAUCH, *Ger.* CALYCANTHE, *Fr.*

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards.

C. floridus. D. A native species, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with double purple, very fragrant flowers. 35c.

CARAGANA. Pea Tree. KARAGANE, *Ger.*

C. arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. C. A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. 35c.

CARYOPTERIS.

C. mastacanthus. BLUE SPIRÆA. E. A pretty autumn-blooming shrubby plant, producing clusters of beautiful blue fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. Dies to the ground here in winter. 35 cts.



DEUTZIA—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.

CEANOTHUS. SACKELBLUME, *Ger.*

C. Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA OR RED ROOT. D. A low growing shrub, flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places. 35c.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush. KOHFLUME, Ger.

C. occidentalis. D. A tall growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July. 35c.

CLETHRA. White Alder. Sweet Pepper Bush. SCHEINELLER, Ger.

C. alnifolia. C. Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers in August. 35c.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna. BLASENSTRAUCH, Ger. BAGUENAUDIER, Fr.

C. arborescens. TREE COLUTEA. C. Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub, with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders. 35c.

CORNUS. Cornel or Dogwood. HARTRIEGEL, Ger. CORNOUILLIER, Fr.

Valuable shrubs when planted singly or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright colored bark.

C. alternifolia. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD. D. Flowers creamy white in large bunches, very fragrant; foliage large. Distinct and curious in its habit of growth. 35c.

C. circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. D. A native species, with round leaves, downy beneath. Flowers small, white, in flat cymes in June and July; fruit light blue. 35c.

C. mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. D. A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. 35c.

var. elegantissima variegata. D. The variegation of this variety is of a pale yellow, turning to rose color in the autumn. 50c.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY. D. Differs only from the *mascula* in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white; one of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation. 50c.

C. paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. D. Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white. 35c.

C. sanguinea. EUROPEAN RED OSIER DOGWOOD. D. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. 35c.

var. elegantissima variegata. D. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter. 50c.

C. sericea. SILKY DOGWOOD. D. Dull red branches, narrow leaves, silky, downy, fruit bluish. 35c.

C. Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. D. A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter. 50c.

var. foliis albo marginatis. SILVER MARGINED-LEAVED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. D. A distinct and beautiful variety. 50c.

C. Spæthii. D. A companion of *C. sang. elegantissima variegata*; while the variegation in *elegantissima* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 50c.

C. stolonifera. WILD RED OSIER DOGWOOD. D. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter. 35c.

CORYLUS. Hazelnut. Filbert. HASEL, Ger. NOISETTIER, Fr.

C. avellana var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. C. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. 75c.

C. a. var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED FILBERT. D. A rare and beautiful shrub. Foliage large, bright golden color. Appears to fine advantage planted with the Purple-leaved Filbert. \$1.00.

C. a. var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED FILBERT. C. A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. 75c.

CYDONIA. (Pyrus Japonica.) Quince. QUITTE, Ger.

The flowering varieties of the Japan Quince rank among our choicest shrubs. Although of straggling growth, they bear the knife well, and with proper pruning may be grown in any form. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large, brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig, before the leaves are developed. Their foliage is bright green and glossy, and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plants very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense, and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges. See *Hedge Plants*.

C. Japonica. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. D. Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue. 35c.

var. alba. BLUSH JAPAN QUINCE. D. A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers. 35c.

- Cydonia Japonica.** var. *atrosanguinea* fl. pl. DOUBLE SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE. D. A handsome variety, with semi-double scarlet flowers. Extra. 50c.
- var. *grandiflora*. D. Flowers nearly white, very showy; fruit extremely large and almost pear-shaped. 50c.
- var. *Maulei*. D. Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade; fine. 50c.
- var. *rosea pleno*. D. Has semi-double, rose-colored flowers. Fine. 50c.
- var. *semi-alba pleno*. D. Flowers nearly white, semi-double. Beautiful. 50c.
- var. *umbelicata*. D. Flowers brilliant rosy red, succeeded by large, showy fruit; forms a large shrub. One of the finest. 35c.

DAPHNE. *Daphne*. SEIDELBAST, Ger. DAPHNE, Fr.

- D. Mezereum.** COMMON MEZEREON. E. A native of Northern Europe. A shrub with small, erect branches, and clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have. 50c.
- var. *alba*. E. White flowers. 50c.

DESMODIUM. WANDELKLEE, Ger.

- D. penduliflorum.** E. A low growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter. 50c.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

DEUTZIA. *Deutzia*. DEUTZIE, Ger. DEUTZIA, Fr.

We are indebted to Japan for this valuable genus of plants. Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, render them among the most beautiful and deservedly the most popular of flowering shrubs at the present time. The flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes four to six inches long.

- D. crenata** var. *flore pleno*. DOUBLE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA. D. Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35c.
- D. c.** var. *flore alba pleno*. DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED DEUTZIA. D. Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double. 35c.
- D. c.** var. *Pride of Rochester*. D. A variety raised by us from *Deutzia Crenata flore pleno*, and producing large double white flowers; the back of the petals being slightly tinted with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia Crenata flore pleno*. 35c.
- D. gracilis**. SLENDER-BRANCHED DEUTZIA. E. A charming species of dwarf habit, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold. Flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter. The first to flower, about the middle of June. 35c.

- Deutzia hybrida Lemoinei.** D. A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine of France, by crossing the well known *Deutzia gracilis* with *Deutzia parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition. 50c.
- D. parviflora.** D. From Northern China. A stout shrub with upright stems covered in early June with creamy white flowers, prettily arranged in large corymbs. One of the most beautiful of all the *Deutzias*. 50c.
- D. scabra.** D. Flowers bell-shaped, in small bunches; foliage oval, very rough underneath; dwarf habit. 35c.

DIERVILLA. Weigela. DIERVILLE, Ger. WEIGELIE, Fr.

Another valuable genus from Japan, introduced as late as 1843. Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superblarge, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved varieties are admirably suited, their gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

- D. candida.** WHITE-FLOWERED WEIGELA. D. Of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer, even until autumn. A valuable variety. 35c.
- D. hortensis A. Carriere.** D. Bright rose: a choice sort. One of the best. 50c.
- D. hortensis venosa variegata.** D. A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow, changing to white; flowers deep rose. 50c.
- D. hybrida Eva Rathke.** A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. 50c.
- D. hybrida Hendersoni.** D. Of fine compact habit, rather slender, erect growth; flowers medium size outside of petals red, interior a lighter shade. 35c.
- D. hybrida Lavallei.** D. A fine variety, producing dark reddish purple flowers; one of the darkest varieties; habit straggling. 50c.
- D. hybrida Othello.** D. Flowers erect, carmine, fine. 50c.
- D. hybrida P. Duchartre.** D. A hybrid between *rosea* and *Lavallei*; branches erect, flowers clear amaranth. 35c.
- D. rosea.** ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA. D. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June. 35c.
- var. amabilis or splendens.** D. Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn; distinct and beautiful. 35c.
- var. Desboisii.** D. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the best. 35c.
- var. floribunda.** D. A fine variety, flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer. 35c.
- var. Gustave Mallet.** D. Flowers deep rose; habit good; very free flowering. A choice sort. 35c.
- var. incarnata.** D. A slender grower; flowers deep red. 35c.



WEIGELA ROSEA.

Diervilla Kosteriana foliis variegatis. E. Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose; fine. 35c.

var. nana foliis variegatis. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DWARF WEIGELA. E. Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs. 35c.

var. Sieboldi alba marginata. D. Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored. A splendid variegated-leaved shrub. 35c.

ELÆAGNUS. Oleaster. WILDE OELBAUM. Ger. CHALEF, Fr.

E. argentea. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER. D. A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August. 50c.

E. longipes. JAPAN OLEASTER. D. From Japan. In July the plant is covered with bright red berries of large size and edible, the flavor being pungent and agreeable. Laden with fruit the bush is highly ornamental, and the fact that the leaves remain fresh till late in the autumn gives it additional value for garden decoration. Destined to widespread popularity as soon as known. 35c.

E. hortensis. GARDEN ELÆAGNUS, OR OLEASTER. D. Native of Southern Europe. A shrub of quite striking appearance on account of the silvery whiteness of its foliage. Fine in masses of trees. 50c.



FRUIT OF THE EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry, or Spindle Tree. SPINDELBAUM, Ger. FUSAIN, Fr.

The Euonymus are all highly ornamental in autumn, when covered with showy fruit.

E. alatus. CORK-BARKED EUONYMUS. D. Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky: leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red. 75c.

E. atropurpureus. BURNING BUSH, WAAHOO. C. A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red. 35c.

E. europæus. EUROPEAN EUONYMUS. D. Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored. 35c.

var. fructu albo. WHITE FRUITED EUONYMUS. D. A variety with white fruit. 35c.

E. latifolius. BROAD-LEAVED EUONYMUS. D. Forms a tree 10 to 20 feet high, with fine broad, glossy green leaves, which turn to a purplish red in autumn. Fruit large and of a deep blood red color. A very ornamental species. 75c.

E. nanus. D. A pretty shrub of dwarf habit; foliage narrow, becoming purple in autumn, fruit red. 50c.

E. Sieboldi. D. From Japan. Handsome dark green foliage. \$1.00.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush. PRACHTSPIERE, Ger.

E. grandiflora. C. From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. One of the finest shrubs of its season. 50c.

FORSYTHIA.**Golden Bell.**

FORSYTHIE, Ger., AND Fr.

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

F. Fortuneii. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA. D. Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. 35c.

F. intermedia. D. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima*, but hardier than that variety. Valuable. 35c.

F. suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. D. A shrub resembling *Fortuneii* in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping. 35c.

F. viridissima. D. A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow, very early in spring. 35c.



EXOCHORDA.

HALESIA. Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree. HALESIE, Fr.

H. tetraptera. C. A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs. 50c.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel. ZAUBERNUSS, Ger.

H. Virginica. D. A tall shrub; yellow flowers, late in autumn just before the leaves fall. 50c.

HIBISCUS. Althæa, or Rose of Sharon. EIBISCH, Ger. GUIMAUVE, Fr.

The Althæas are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

H. Syriacus var. Boule de Feu. C. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late. 35c.

var. flore pleno fol. var. VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE-FLOWERED ALTHÆA. C. A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs. 50c.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. C. One of the best new shrubs. Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower. 35c.

var. Leopoldii flore pleno. C. Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose; leaves lacinated; fine. 35c.

var. pæoniflora. C. Rosy purple flowers; a dwarf grower and very free flowering. 35c.

var. purpurea. SINGLE PURPLE ALTHÆA. C. 35c.

var. purpurea flore pleno. DOUBLE PURPLE ALTHÆA. C. 35c.

var. rubra pleno. DOUBLE RED ALTHÆA. C. Clear color; one of the best. 35c.

var. totus albus. D. Single, pure white; very fine. 35c.

var. variegatis flore pleno. DOUBLE VARIEGATED, OR PAINTED LADY ALTHÆA. C. White, with purple outside; petals shaded pink. 35c.

var. violacea flore pleno. C. Flowers medium size, double, of violet lilac color, free flowering; one of the best. 35c.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

HIPPOPHÆ. Sea Buckthorn.SANDDORN, *Ger.*

H. rhamnoides. *D.* Foliage grayish white; quite attractive. Succeeds particularly well near salt water. 35c.

HYDRANGEA.HORTENSIE, *Ger.* HYDRANGEE, *Fr.*

H. paniculata grandiflora. LARGE PANICLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. *C.* A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, and produced in August and September, when very few shrubs are in flower; one of the finest flowering shrubs. 35c.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. *D.* A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream-colored in medium sized panicles; August. Very desirable. 50c.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.JOHANNISSTRAUCH, *Ger.*MILLEPERTUIS, *Fr.*

H. aureum. *E.* One of the finest in flower and foliage; continues in bloom from August to October. 75c.

H. Kalmianum. KALM'S ST. JOHN'S WORT. *E.* A fine native, low-spreading shrub, with gay, bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds well in the shade. 50c.

H. Moserianum. *E.* A charming shrub of dwarf habit, producing large single yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer. 50c.

ITEA. ROSMARINWEIDE, *Ger.*

I. Virginica. *D.* A native shrub with racemes of pretty white flowers in early summer. 35c.

KERRIA. Corchorus. KERRIE, *Ger.* CORETTE, *Fr.*

K. Japonica. JAPAN CORCHORUS. *E.* A slender, green-branched shrub, 5 or 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October. 35c.

var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERED CORCHORUS. *E.* Of medium size; double yellow flowers. 35c.

var. argentea variegata. SILVER VARIEGATED-LEAVED CORCHORUS. *D.* A dwarf variety from Japan, with small, green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower. One of the prettiest and most valuable of dwarf shrubs. 35c.

var. ramulis var. aureis. *D.* A curious dwarf variety, having its stems striped with yellow and green; very pretty in winter when the plant is divested of its leaves. 35c.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet. RAINWEIDE, *Ger.* TROENE, *Fr.*

The *Privet* in all its varieties deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent. The whole collection which we offer makes a very interesting group on the lawn; the flowers appear in June and July.

L. Ibota. CHINESE PRIVET. *D.* A valuable new shrub, native of China and Japan. Flowers large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion; leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets, and distinct. A charming shrub which will be prized for its fragrant flowers, as well as for its handsome foliage. 35c.

- Ligustrum laurifolium.** LAUREL-LEAVED PRIVET. D. Has the largest leaves of any. Distinct and fine. 35c.
L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. D. A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage; valuable for hedges. 35c. See also hedge plants.
L. vulgare. COMMON OR EUROPEAN PRIVET. D. Narrow foliage, showy white flowers. 35c.
var. buxifolium. BOX-LEAVED PRIVET. D. A variety of erect habit, with short, thick, dark green leaves which remain upon the plant till very late in the autumn. One of the best. 35c.
var. fructu albo. WHITE-BERRIED PRIVET. D. A variety with white berries. 35c.
var. glaucum fol. albo marginatum. WHITE-EDGED LEAVED PRIVET. D. Of upright habit, the leaves are of a glaucous green margined with white. 35c.

LONICERA. Upright Honeysuckle. HECKENKIRCHE, *Ger.* CHAMECERISIER, *Fr.*

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of *Climbing Shrubs*.

- L. Alberti.** D. Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping. 50c.
L. bella albida. D. White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine. 35c.
L. bella candida. D. Another fine variety with red fruit. 35c.
L. cærulea. D. Of shrubby growth; flowers cream colored, fragrant. May. 35c.
L. fragrantissima. FRAGRANT UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE. D. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable. 35c.
L. Ledebouri. LEDEBOUR'S HONEYSUCKLE. D. From California. A distinct species with red flowers in May. 35c.
L. Morrowii. D. A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit. 35c.
L. Ruprechtiana. D. A fine variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. 35c.
L. Standishii. STANDISH'S HONEYSUCKLE. D. Native of China. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in May before the leaves; one of the earliest flowering shrubs. 50c.
L. Tartarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. D. Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and *grandiflora* appear to fine advantage planted together. June. 35c.
var. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. D. Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers. May and June. 35c.
var. grandiflora. PINK-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. D. A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June. 35c.
var. grandiflora alba. D. A variety of upright habit, with very large, pure white flowers; fine. 50c.
var. splendens. D. A fine variety of the Tartarian Honeysuckle; flowers large, dark rose, with darker center. A variety of merit. 35c.

MYRICA. Bayberry. GAGEL, *Ger.*

- M. cerifera.** CANDLEBERRY, WAX MYRTLE. D. A low spreading native shrub, handsome foliage. Small white berries in autumn. 35c.

PAVIA. Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut. PAVIER, *Fr.*

- P. macrostachya.** DWARF WHITE HORSE CHESTNUT. D. A beautiful spreading shrub producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa or Mock Orange. PFEIFENSTRAUCH, *Ger.*

SERINGAT, *Fr.*

The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season, it merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large sized shrubs, twelve to fifteen feet high. They can of course be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended.

- Ph. coronarius.** GARLAND SYRINGA. C. A well known shrub, with pure white, highly-scented flowers. One of the first to flower. 35c.
var. flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. C. A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers. 35c.

- Philadelphus nanus.** DWARF SYRINGA. **E.** Of low habit; makes a dense, compact bush, rarely produces flowers; useful as a dwarf shrub. 50c.
- var. Zeyheri.** ZEYHER'S SYRINGA. **C.** A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late. 35c.
- Ph. dianthiflorus flore pleno.** **D.** A dwarf variety, with double cream-colored fragrant flowers; forms a handsome low shrub; does not flower much. 35c.
- Ph. foliis aureis.** GOLDEN-LEAVED SYRINGA. **E.** A very pretty plant of medium size, of golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 50c.
- Ph. Gordonianus.** GORDON'S SYRINGA. **C.** A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer: flowers slightly fragrant, blooms late, and valuable on that account. 35c.



SYRINGA GRANDIFLORUS.

- Ph. grandiflorus.** LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA. **C.** Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling. 35c.
- var. speciosissimus.** **D.** Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about three feet in height and covered with very large white, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct and fine. 35c.
- Ph. laxus.** **C.** Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort. 35c.
- Ph. Lemoiniei erectus.** LEMOINE'S ERECT SYRINGA. **C.** A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish-white, fragrant, completely covering the plant. 50c.
- Ph. microphyllus.** SMALL-LEAVED SYRINGA. **E.** Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small white flowers. A very pretty small shrub. 75c.
- Ph. nivalis.** **C.** The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers inodorous. 35c.
- Ph. Pekinensis.** **C.** Flowers creamy white, fragrant, distinct. 50c.
- Ph. primulæflorus.** **C.** Flowers almost double; pure white. 50c.
- Ph. pubescens.** HOARY-LEAVED SYRINGA. **C.** A beautiful shrub, with large, downy leaves and large, white flowers; late flowering. 35c.
- Ph. salicifolia.** WILLOW-LEAVED SYRINGA. **D.** Leaves curled at the edges, giving the plant a peculiar appearance. Dwarf habit. 35c.
- Ph. speciosus.** **C.** Very showy flowers; late; distinct habit. 35c.
- Ph. Yokohama.** **C.** A very fragrant species from Japan, of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited. Makes a beautiful shrub. 35c.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond.

- P. Japonica flore albo pleno.** (Erroneously *Amygdalus pumila alba*.) DWARF DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERED ALMOND. **D.** Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. 50c.
- P. Japonica flore rubro pleno.** (Erroneously *Amygdalus pumila*.) DWARF DOUBLE RED-FLOWERED ALMOND. **D.** A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs. 50c.
- P. Pissardi.** PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. **C.** The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree. 50c.
- P. tomentosa.** **D.** A very pretty species from Japan. It has beautifully plaited leaves, and bears in May small inconspicuous flowers, which are followed by small red fruits resembling currants. Forms a very handsome dwarf shrub. 50c.



PRUNUS PISSARDI—PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM.

Prunus triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERED PLUM. *D.* Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May. 50c.

PTELEA. Hop Tree, or Shubby Trefoil. *LEDERBLUME, Ger. PTELEA, Fr.*

P. trifoliata. *C.* A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged, and in clusters; flowers in June. 50c.

var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED HOP TREE. *C.* Beautiful glossy golden foliage, holds its color well. 75c.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn. *KREUZDORN, OHNDORN, Ger. NERPRUN, Fr.*

R. catharticus. PURGING BUCKTHORN. *C.* A fine robust, hardy shrub, of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit; a popular hedge plant. 35c.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria. *SCHEINKERRIE, Ger.*

Rh. kerrioides. *C.* From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit. 35c.



CUT-LEAVED SUMACH.

RHUS. Sumach.

ESSIGBAUM, Ger.

SUMACH, Fr.

R. aromatica. FRAGRANT SUMACH. *D.* A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed. 50c.

R. copallina. DWARF SUMACH. SHINING SUMACH. *D.* Beautiful shining green foliage changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in August. 35c.

R. Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE. *C.* From the South of Europe. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high, and spreads so as to require considerable space. 35c.

var. atropurpureus. DARK PURPLE-FLOWERED PURPLE FRINGE. *C.* Similar in appearance and habit of growth to the old variety, except that the flowers are of a dark reddish purple, quite distinct. 50c.

R. glabra. SMOOTH SUMACH. *C.* Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. 35c.

var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED SUMACH. *C.* A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50c.

R. Osbeckii. *C.* A beautiful species from China, of large size, with remarkable and very ornamental foliage, assuming a beautiful autumnal color. 75c.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH. *C.* A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. 35c.

RIBES. Currant. *JOHANNISBEERE, Ger. GROSEILLIER, Fr.*

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.

R. alpina. *D.* A good old variety. Small yellow flowers. Distinct. 35c.

R. aureum. YELLOW-FLOWERED, OR MISSOURI CURRANT. *D.* A native species with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers. 35c.

R. Gordonianum. GORDON'S CURRANT. *D.* A hybrid between *aureum* and *sanguineum*. A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendent bunches in May. 35c.

- Ribes sanguineum.** CRIMSON-FLOWERED CURRANT. **D.** An American species with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring. 50c.
var. albidum. **D.** This is a beautiful variety, with pinkish white flowers; contrasts well with the type. 50c.
var. flore pleno. DOUBLE CRIMSON-FLOWERED CURRANT. **D.** A variety of the *Crimson*, with double flowers in July; a most beautiful flowering shrub. 75c.

RUBUS. Bramble. BROMBERE, *Ger.* RONCE, *Fr.*

These are rather coarse looking shrubs, but can often be employed to great advantage, especially in the wild garden, to produce certain effects.

- R. crataegifolius.** **D.** An ornamental species introduced from Manchuria; habit robust and erect, foliage large, deep green turning to a dark red color in autumn. In July the plant is covered with bright red fruit of an agreeable flavor. 35c.
R. fruticosus laciniatus. CUT-LEAVED, OR PARSLEY-LEAVED BRAMBLE. **D.** Of low trailing habit, foliage deeply cut and quite ornamental; produces palatable fruit. 35c.
R. odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. **D.** Large foliage, pretty rosy purple flowers. 35c.

SAMBUCUS. Elder. HOLLUNDER, *Ger.* SUREAU, *Fr.*

These are showy, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by a frequent use of the pruning knife.

- S. Canadensis.** COMMON ELDER. **C.** Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub. 35c.
S. nigra. BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. **C.** A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September. 35c.
var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. **C.** A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 35c.
var. heterophylla. FERN-LEAVED ELDER. **C.** Luxuriant in growth, with deep and delicately cut foliage, fine. 35c.
var. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. **C.** A valuable variety, with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 35c.
var. pulverulenta. **C.** In spring the foliage is marbled with silver which continues the greater part of the summer. 35c.
var. pyramidalis. **C.** An upright grower with peculiar foliage turned back so as to conceal the stem. 35c.
var. variegata. VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER. **C.** Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs. 35c.
var. rotundifolia. ROUND-LEAVED ELDER. A distinct variety with round, dark green foliage, which it holds late. 35c.
S. racemosa syn. **pubens.** RED-BERRIED ELDER. **C.** Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries. 35c.
var. plumosa. **C.** Leaves beautifully cut and drooping, giving the plant a unique and pretty effect. 50c.
var. plumosa foliis aureis. CUT-LEAVED GOLDEN ELDER. **C.** A charming novelty, with beautiful, fern-like, golden foliage, which retains its showy color through the season. \$1.00.



SPIRÆA ARGUTA.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet.

SPIERSTRAUCH, *Ger.* SPIREE, *Fr.*

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

- S. arguta.** **D.** Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best very early flowering white Spiræa. Early May. 50c.



SPIRÆA PRUNIFOLIA.

- S. chamædrifolia.** GERMANDER-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** A beautiful species, with small, wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers. 35c.
- S. cratægifolia.** HAWTHORN-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** A handsome sort, resembling somewhat the lance-leaved, but harder and distinct. Flowers white, in great profusion. June. 35c.
- S. Douglasi.** DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA. **D.** Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 35c.
- S. eximia.** **D.** Of dwarf habit; flowers bright rose color. July. 35c.
- S. Froebeli.** FROEBEL'S SPIRÆA. **D.** A choice free blooming sort, with large panicles of rose-colored flowers. An acquisition. 50c.
- S. hypericifolia.** HYPERICUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** A dwarf species; flowers white in racemes; foliage small, narrow; blooms early. 50c.
- S. Mongolica.** **D.** A fine variety. White flowers in May; small foliage; distinct. 50c.
- S. Niconderti.** NICONDERT'S SPIRÆA. **D.** Small, smooth, soft leaves; small spikes; greenish white flowers in great profusion; one of the first to flower. May. 35c.
- S. opulifolia.** NINE BARK. **D.** A strong growing shrub with white flowers. 35c.
var. aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. **D.** An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 35c.
- S. paniculata rosea.** **D.** A vigorous grower with cymes of rose-colored flowers. July. 35c.
- S. prunifolia flore pleno.** DOUBLE-FLOWERED PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. 35c.
- S. Reevesii, or lanceolata.** LANCE-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June. 35c.
var. flore pleno, or lanceolata flore pleno. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA. **D.** A beautiful double-flowering variety. 35c.
var. robusta. **D.** A superior variety of the *lanceolata*. Of more vigorous growth, harder, and flowers much larger. Blooms in June and September. 35c.

Spiræa ariæfolia. WHITE-BEAM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. **D.** An elegant species from North West America; habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish white blossoms in July. 50c.

S. Billardi. BILLARD'S SPIRÆA. **D.** Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer. 35c.

S. Bumalda. **D.** A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 35c.

var. Anthony Waterer. **D.** A fine new dwarf Spiræa with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spiræa Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years. 50c.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. **D.** Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine. 35c.

var. alba. FORTUNE'S DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA. **D.** A white-flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub. 35c.

var. semperflorens. **D.** Habit dwarf; red flowers in corymbs. A continuous bloomer. 35c.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.

Spiræa rotundifolia alba. D. Leaves roundish; flowers white. A distinct variety. 35c.

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA. D. Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July. 35c.

S. sorbifolia. SORB-LEAVED SPIRÆA. D. A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 35c.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA. D. Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiræas to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter. 35c.

S. ulmifolia. ELM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. D. Leaves somewhat resembling those of the elm, and large, round clusters of white flowers in June. 35c.

S. Van Houttei. D. Without doubt the finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in May and early June the plant is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Very hardy. One of the finest shrubs in the Catalogue. 35c.



LILAC VILLOSA.

The SPIRÆAS flower in the following order, from the middle of May to the middle of August: (1.) *arguta*, *prunifolia fl. pl.* *Thunbergii*. (2.) *Niconderti*. (3.) *chamædrifolia*. (4.) *Van Houttei*, *cratægifolia*, *lanceolata*, *lanceolata fl. pl.*, *lanceolata robusta*. (5.) *ulmifolia*. (6.) *opulifolia aurea*. (7.) *salicifolia*, *sorbifolia*. (8.) *Bilardi*. (9.) *ariaefolia*. (10.) *Anthony Waterer*, *Bumalda*, *callosa*, *callosa alba*.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder-Nut. PIMPERNUSS, *Ger.* STAPHYLEE, *Fr.*

S. colchica. D. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, disposed in clusters. Flowers at the same time as the Lilacs. 50c.

S. Bumalda. D. A handsome shrub with large clusters of cream colored flowers. 50c.

SYMPHORICARPUS. St. Peter's Wort, or Wax-Berry. SCHNEEBEERE, *Ger.* SYMPHORINE, *Fr.*

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. D. A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 35c.

S. vulgaris. RED-FRUITED OR INDIAN CURRANT, D. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter. 35c.

SYRINGA. Lilac. FLEIDER, *Ger.* LILAS, *Fr.*

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May. Attention is invited to the new double-flowered varieties described on page 87.

S. Japonica. C. A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs. 50c.

S. Josikæa. JOSIKA'S OR CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. HUNGARIAN LILAC. C. From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Esteemed particularly for its fine habit and foliage. 35c.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis. CHINESE LILAC. C. Foliage smooth shining green; spikes of creamy white flowers; becomes in time a large shrub. Blooms late. Valuable. 50c.



LILAC—PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

- var. alba grandiflora.** LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE LILAC. C. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers. 50c.
- var. Albert the Good.** C. An erect, vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish purple flowers. A dwarf grower. 50c.
- var. cærulea superba.** E. & B. SEEDLING. C. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue; truss very large. A superb variety. 50c.
- var. Charles X.** C. A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. 50c.
- var. Colmariensis.** COLMAR'S LILAC. C. Pale blue flowers, and fine glossy foliage; distinct and fine. 35c.
- var. Dr. Lindley.** C. Large, compact panicles of purplish lilac flowers; dark red in bud. Very fine. 50c.
- var. de Croncels.** C. Carmine red in bud, lilac when open; truss large; superb; distinct. 50c.
- var. Gloire de Lorraine.** C. Large truss. Individual flowers large, red in bud, lilac when open; fine. 50c.
- var. Gloire de Moulins.** C. Long panicle; individual flowers very large, rosy lilac in color and very fragrant. 50c.
- var. Jacques Calot.** C. One of the finest Lilacs; very large panicles of delicate rosy pink flowers, the individual flowers unusually large; distinct. 50c.

Syringa l. P. var. pendula. CHINESE WEEPING LILAC. C. A variety of the above, of graceful drooping habit. \$1.00.

S. Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. C. Native of Persia. From 4 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and bright purple flowers. 50c.

var. alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. D. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety. Rare. \$1.00.

S. rothomagensis var. rubra. ROUEN LILAC. C. A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest Lilacs. 50c.

S. Siberica alba. SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC. C. A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. One of the best Lilacs. 50c.

S. villosa. C. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the *White Fringe*. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs. 50c.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. C. Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. Always good. 35c.

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. C. Cream colored flowers. 50c.



DOUBLE LILAC EMILE LEMOINE.

Syringa v. var. **Louis Van Houtte.** C. Large panicles of dark red flowers; extra. 50c.

var. **Marie Legraye.** C. Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac. 50c.

var. **nana.** DWARF LILAC. D. Distinct, large and compact spike of dark reddish purple fragrant flowers. Very fine. 50c.

var. **President Massart.** C. Red in bud, purple when open; large panicle; fine. 50c.

var. **Princess Alexandra.** C. A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. One of the finest white flowered varieties. 50c.

var. **Prince of Wales.** C. Panicles medium to large; flowers purplish lilac, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flowers the appearance of being striped. 50c.

var. **Ville de Troyes.** C. A fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50c.

var. **virginalis.** C. Flowers pure white; large, compact panicles, more delicate than the common. 50c.



LILAC LOVANIENSIS.

NEW AND RECENTLY INTRODUCED VARIETIES OF LILACS.

Attention is especially directed to the double-flowered varieties, remarkable for their large trusses and beautiful flowers. The descriptions in some cases are those of the originator.

S. **Josikæa rubra.** C. Similar to the old variety except that the flowers are a deep shade of red. \$1.00.

S. **pubescens.** C. A new species. Small purplish single flowers, very fragrant. Distinct. \$1.00.

S. **vulgaris** var. **Abel Carriere.** C. DOUBLE. Flowers large, blue, reverse of petals rose; fine. \$1.00.

var. **Alphonse Lavalle.** C. DOUBLE. Very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded violet. 75c.

var. **Belle de Nancy.** C. DOUBLE. Very large, brilliant satiny rose; white towards center; very fine. \$1.00.

var. **Charles Baltet.** C. DOUBLE. Rosy lilac; free blooming, fine. \$1.00.

var. **Charles Joly.** C. DOUBLE. Very dark reddish purple; superb. \$1.00.

var. **Comtesse Horace de Choiseul.** C. DOUBLE. Large flower; porcelain blue; superb. \$1.00.

var. **Condorcet.** C. Long panicles; very large semi-double flowers, pale blue. \$1.00.

var. **De Humboldt.** C. DOUBLE. Violet rose; fine. \$1.00.

var. **Dr. Von Regel.** C. SINGLE. Very large panicle and flowers; rosy lilac; fine. \$1.00.

var. **Doyen Keteleer.** C. DOUBLE. Very large; lavender; superb. \$1.00.

var. **Emile Lemoine.** C. DOUBLE. Flowers very large; of fine globular form; rosy lilac; beautiful. \$1.00.

var. **Francisque Morel.** C. DOUBLE. Flowers very large, center blush rose. \$1.00.

var. **Frau Dammann.** C. A fine single white Lilac; the panicle is very large; flowers of medium size and pure white. 75c.

var. **Furst Lichtenstein.** C. SINGLE. A magnificent Lilac after the style of Jacques Calot. Rosy lilac. \$1.00.

var. **Grand Duc Constantin.** C. DOUBLE. Large, compact, lilac color, fine. \$1.00.

var. **Jean Bart.** C. DOUBLE. Panicle large and compact; flowers rosy carmine. 75c.

var. **Lamarck.** C. Very large panicle; individual flowers large, very double, rosy lilac; superb when open. 75c.

var. **Langius.** C. A single Lilac which blossoms quite late. Panicle large; individual flowers medium, rosy lilac; a distinct shade. Good. \$1.00.

var. **La Tour d'Auvergne.** C. DOUBLE. Flowers very large; violet purple. 75c.

var. **Leon Simon.** C. DOUBLE. Panicle compact, flowers bluish crimson. 75c.

var. **Linne.** C. DOUBLE. Reddish lilac. \$1.00.



LILAC PRES. GREVY (Reduced).

- var. President Carnot.** DOUBLE. Pretty lilac tint, marked in center with white. \$1.00.
- var. President Grevy.** C. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent and measures eleven inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest Lilacs. 75c.
- var. Professor Sargent.** C. SINGLE. Buds cherry red, dark violet when fully open; fine. 75c.
- var. Rouge de Trianon.** C. SINGLE. Very large panicle; individual flowers large, single, reddish lilac. Fine. 75c.
- var. Senateur Volland.** C. DOUBLE. Flowers rosy red. 75c.
- var. Souvenir de L. Thibaut.** C. DOUBLE. Very large flower; very double, reddish purple; a fine variety. \$1.00.
- var. virginite.** C. Flowers large, double, tender rose, shade of *Souvenir de la Malmaison* rose. 75c.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk. TAMARISKE, *Ger.* TAMARISC, *Fr.*

These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

- T. Africana.** D. Handsome foliage, upright habit; flowers in May. 35c.
- T. Chinensis.** D. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers rose-colored, in September. 35c.
- T. Narbonne.** D. Of straggling habit. Foliage glaucous green; flowers in May before the leaves appear. 35c.

VIBURNUM. Arrow-Root. SCHLINGE, OR SHNEEBALL, *Ger.* VIORNE, *Fr.*

- V. acerifolium.** MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. D. Low growing shrub, with flat heads of white flowers in May. Black berries in autumn. 50c.

Syringa v. var. Louis Henry.
C. DOUBLE. Rosy lilac;
extra fine. \$1.00.

var. Lovaniensis. C. Flowers single, silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade; panicle large and very erect, showing off the individual flowers to good advantage. An acquisition. 75c.

var. Ludwig Späth. C. Panicle long; individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color. 75c.

var. M. Maxime Cornu. C. DOUBLE. Flowers lilac rose. 75c.

var. Madame Abel Chate-nay. C. DOUBLE. Large panicle; double white, very fine. \$1.00.

var. Madame Lemoine. C. DOUBLE. Superb double white. \$1.00.

var. Michael Buchner. D. Plant dwarf; panicle erect, very large; individual flowers medium, very double, color pale lilac, very distinct and fine. 75c.

var. Monument Carnot. C. DOUBLE. Very large, lilac blue; fine. \$1.00.

var. Pierre Joigneaux. C. DOUBLE. Purplish red. \$1.00.

Viburnum cassinoides. D. Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in autumn. Handsome foliage. 75c.

V. dentatum. DENTATED-LEAVED VIBURNUM. D. Flowers greenish white, much like *Nepalense*, but not so coarse. 50c.

V. dilatatum. D. From Japan. A low spreading shrub; scarlet fruit in autumn. \$1.00.

V. lantana. EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM. C. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 35c.

var. rugosum. ROUGH-LEAVED VIBURNUM. C. Has larger and rougher leaves than *lantana*, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit. 35c.

V. Lentago. SHEEPBERRY. D. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green. Growth and habit like *pyrifolium*. 50c.

V. macrocephalum. D. Growth and habit similar to *rugosum*, but the leaves are coarser. 50c.

V. Nepalense. C. A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other *Viburnums*. 50c.

V. Opulus. HIGH, OR BUSH CRANBERRY. C. Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the *Snowball* in wood and foliage. 35c.

var. nanum. D. A very dwarf variety, forming a small bush two feet in height; does not produce any flowers. A pretty dwarf plant. 75c.

var. sterilis. GUELDER ROSE. SNOWBALL TREE. C. A well known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. 35c.

V. plicatum. PLATED-LEAVED VIBURNUM. D. From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75c.

V. prunifolium. PLUM-LEAVED VIBURNUM. BLACK HAW. C. Has smooth, glossy foliage, and white flowers in May and June. 75c.

V. pyrifolium. PEAR-LEAVED VIBURNUM. C. A native shrub. Flowers white; fragrant; the last of all to flower. Early June. 50c.

V. Sieboldi. D. Large, long, thick leaves of a glossy green color. 75c.

V. tomentosum. D. The single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming. Very desirable. \$1.00.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

XANTHOCERAS. Chinese Chestnut.

X. sorbifolia. C. From Central China. Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Service Tree or Mountain Ash; flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, young plants flowering freely. Requires protection until established. \$1.00.

CLASS II.—FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE.

DESCRIBED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PLACES IN THE CATALOGUE.

Berberis (*Barberry*), vulgaris var. purpurea.

Cissus variegata.

Cornus (*Dogwood*), mascula variegata.

“ mas. var. elegantissima.

“ Siberica foliis albo marginatis.

“ sang. var. elegantissima variegata.

“ Spæthii.

Corylus (*Filbert*), atropurpurea.

“ aurea.

Diervilla (*Weigela*), hortensis var. venosa variegata.

“ rosea var. Kosteriana fol. var.

Diervilla rosea var. nana fol. var.

“ rosea var. Sieboldii alba marginata.

Hibiscus (*Althæa*), Syriacus var. fl. pl. fol. variegata.

Kerria (*Corchorus*), Japonica argentea variegata.

Ligustrum (*Privet*), var. glaucum marginatum.

Philadelphus (*Syringa*), foliis aureis.

Prunus (*Plum*), Pissardi.

Ptelea (*Hop Tree*), trifoliata var. aurea.

Sambucus (*Elder*), nigra variegata.

“ nigra var. aurea.

“ nigra var. pulverulenta.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

APRIL.

Daphne Mezereum.

MAY.

Forsythia, in variety.

Japan Quince, in variety.

Prunus Pissardi.

“ triloba.

Almond, dwarf double-flowered.

Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno.

“ arguta.

Lilacs, in variety.

Spiræa Niconderti.

“ Van Houttei.

Viburnum lantana.

“ “ rugosum.

Mahonia.

Honeysuckle Tartarian.

Wistaria.

Tree Pæonies, in variety.

JUNE.

Halesia tetraptera.

Deutzia gracilis.

Spiræa lanceolata.

Spiræa lanceolata robusta.

Viburnum Opulus var. sterilis.

“ plicatum.

“ pyrifolium.

Weigela, in variety.

Cornus sanguinea.

Lilac Josikæa.

“ Japonica.

“ villosa.

Syringa, in variety.

Rhododendrons, in variety.

Pæonies Herbaceous, in variety.

Clematis Jackmanni, and others.

Elder.

Deutzia crenata flore pleno.

JULY.

Spiræa Billardii.

“ Anthony Waterer.

“ Bumalda.

“ callosa alba.

“ callosa.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Althæa, in variety.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

Clematis paniculata.

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.

Cornus sanguinea. White berries in September.

Elæagnus longipes. Red fruit.

Euonymus. Red fruit.

“ White fruit.

“ latifolius. Red fruit.

Cornus mascula. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.

Lonicera, in variety. Showy red and yellow fruit.

Rhamnus. Black fruit.

Rubus, in variety. Red fruit.

Sambucus. Purple fruit, changing to black in August and September.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries all winter.

“ vulgaris. Red fruit.

Viburnum lantana. Dark purple, nearly black, in September.

“ “ rugosum. Very showy fruit in September.

Viburnum Opulus. Red fruit. Very ornamental.

Mahonia. Bluish berries in July.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY SITUATIONS.

Barberry, European and others.
 Box, in variety.
 Cornus, paniculata.
 " sanguinea.
 " stolonifera.
 Clethra, alnifolia.
 Deutzia, gracilis.
 " scabra.

Mahonia, aquifolia.
 Myrtle.
 Privet, in variety.
 Rhododendron.
 Rubus, in variety.
 Symphoricarpus, racemosus.
 " vulgaris.

SELECT ASSORTMENTS OF HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE CANNOT AGREE TO MAKE ANY CHANGES IN THE LISTS.

Fifty of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$12.00.

Althæa, Double Variegated.	Honeysuckle, White Tartarian.	Spiræa, callosa.
" Double Red.	" grandiflora.	" cal'osa alba.
Amorpha, fragrans.	Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.	" lanceolata.
Barberry, Common.	Kerria, Japonica.	" Van Houtteii.
" Purple.	Lilac, Josikæa.	Symphoricarpus, racemosus.
Calycanthus, floridus.	" rothomagensis.	Syringa, coronarius.
Colutea, arborescens.	" Princess Alexandra.	" grandiflorus.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	" L. Spæth.	" golden.
Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.	Privet, Californian.	Tamarix, African.
" gracilis.	Prunus, triloba.	Viburnum, lantana.
" scabra.	Purple Fringe.	" Snowball.
Dogwood, Red-branched.	Quince, Japan Scarlet.	" nepalense.
" elegantissima var.	" Japan alba.	" rugosum.
Elder, cut-leaved.	" Japan umbellicata.	Weigela, rosea.
Euonymus, European.	Ribes, aureum.	" candida.
Forsythia, Fortuneii.	Spiræa, Billardii.	" Desboisii.
" viridissima.	" Bumalda.	" P. Duchartre.

Twenty-five of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$7.00.

Althæa, Double Variegated.	Lilac, rothomagensis.	Spiræa, Van Houtteii.
" Double Red.	Prunus, triloba.	Snowball.
Barberry, Purple.	Quince, Japan Scarlet.	Syringa, golden.
Calycanthus, floridus.	" Japan umbellicata.	" coronarius.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.	Tamarix, African.
Honeysuckle, grandiflora.	" gracilis.	Weigela, rosea.
" White Tartarian.	Elder, cut-leaved.	" Desboisii.
Hydrangea, paniculata grandiflora.	Forsythia, Fortuneii.	
Lilac, Princess Alexandra.	Spiræa, callosa.	

Twelve of the Most Desirable Species and Varieties for \$3.50.

Althæa, Double Red.	Forsythia, Fortuneii.	Quince, Japan.
Calycanthus, floridus.	Honeysuckle, White Tartarian.	Spiræa, lanceolata.
Cornelian Cherry, Variegated.	Lilac, Prince of Wales.	Syringa, coronarius.
Deutzia, crenata flore pleno.	Prunus, triloba.	Weigela, rosea.

CLASS III.—EVERGREEN SHRUBS. ANDROMEDA.

A. floribunda. D. A very pretty, evergreen plant, of dwarf, compact habit, with rich dark green foliage and pure white flowers in great abundance in spring; requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. \$1.50.

BUXUS. Box. BUXBAUM, Ger. BUIS, Fr.

The species and varieties of the *Tree Box* are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. In this climate they require protection.

- Buxus sempervirens.** COMMON TREE BOX. D. From England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage. 35c.
var. argentea. SILVER STRIPED-LEAVED BOX. D. 35c.
var. aurea. D. GOLD STRIPED-LEAVED BOX. 35c.
var. Handsworthii. HANDSWORTH'S BOX. D. An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental. 35c.
var. Jacksoni. JACKSON'S WEEPING. D. A pendulous variety; leaves blotched with yellow. 35c.
var. latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED BOX. D. Broad foliage; distinct. 35c.
var. microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED BOX. D. 35c.
var. rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY-LEAVED BOX. D. Forms a beautiful small bush; foliage glaucous. 35c.
var. nana. DWARF BOX. E. The well-known sort used for edging. \$3 per 100 plants; about 18 plants to the yard.

KALMIA. American or Mountain Laurel. LÆFFELBAUM, *Ger.*

- K. latifolia.** CALICO BUSH. D. A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron. \$1.50.

MAHONIA, Ashberry. MAHONIEN, *Ger.* MAHONIE, *Fr.*

- M. aquifolia.** HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. D. A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, render it very popular for decorative planting. 35c.
M. Japonica. D. Large distinct leaves, and yellow flowers in May. 75c.

PRUNUS.

- P. Laurocerasus Schipkænsis.** HARDY LAUREL. This is a valuable new evergreen shrub, with large, broad, shining, deep green leaves, similar in appearance to the beautiful Laurel or Bay Tree, so highly prized for house decoration. We have had this new shrub in our nurseries for some years, and it has withstood the severest winters without injury, and we regard it as a very valuable addition to the list of choice shrubs. Small plants. \$2.00 each.

RHODODENDRON. Rosebay.

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering Evergreen Shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other. In this latitude they require to be protected in winter.

- Rh. Catawbiense Seedlings.** CATAWBA ROSEBAY. D. Round clusters of lilac and violet flowers. Plants with flowering buds about 18 to 24 inches. \$1.50.
Rh. Named Varieties. D. Plants with flowering buds, about 18 to 24 inches. \$2.00.

Varieties of Rhododendrons,

ALBUM ELEGANS. White.	DELICATISSIMUM. Blush.
" GRANDIFLORUM. White.	EVERESTIANUM. Rosy lilac.
ALEXANDER DANCER. Bright rose.	H. H. HUNNEWELL. Dark rich crimson.
CHARLES BAGLEY. Cherry red.	KETTLEDROM. Purplish crimson.
CHARLES DICKENS. Dark Scarlet.	LADY ARMSTRONG. Pale rose.
CARACTACUS. Rich purplish crimson.	MRS. MILNER. Rich crimson.

CLASS IV. CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

A most useful class of plants for this country, for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc.

ACTINIDIA. STRAHLENGRIFFEL, *Ger.*

- A. arguta.** A climbing plant from Japan. The flowers are white with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible, and has a fine flavor. Handsome foliage—a most desirable climber. 50c.
A. polygama. SILVER-SWEET VINE. *True.* A new, hardy climber of remarkable beauty from Japan. The foliage on the ends of the flowering shoots is of a silvery white color. The flowers, which appear about the middle of June, are creamy white with numerous stamens with bright yellow anthers, and resemble the lily of the valley in fragrance. The growth is rapid and vigorous. \$1.00.

AKEBIA. *AKEBIE, Ger. AKEBIE, Fr.*

- A. quinata.** A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit. 35c.

AMPELOPSIS. *JUNGFERNWEIN, Ger. VIGNE-VIERGE, Fr.*

- A. quinquefolia.** AMERICAN IVY, or VIRGINIAN CREEPER, Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. Like the *Bignonia* and *Ivy*, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; affords shade quickly. 35c.
- var. Engelmanni.** Shorter jointed than *quinquefolia*. A good climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. 35c.
- var. muralis.** Resembles the American, but is more slender in growth and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves. 50c.
- A. Roylei.** From Japan. Resembles the American, but is more vigorous; foliage larger, and remarkably high-colored in autumn. 50c.
- A. Veitchii.** JAPAN CREEPER. BOSTON IVY. Leaves smaller than those of the American, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young, and requires protection the first winter; but once established, there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy; the foliage is very handsome in summer, and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rockeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures, it can be specially recommended. 35c.

ARISTOLOCHIA. *Birthwort. OSTERLUZEI, Ger. ARISTOLOCHE, Fr.*

- A. Siph.** DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species, of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. 75c.

CELASTRUS. *Staff Tree. BAUMMÖRDER, Ger. CELASTRE, Fr.*

- C. scandens.** CLIMBING BITTER SWEET or WAX WORK. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season. 35c.

CISSUS.

- C. variegata.** VARIEGATED-LEAVED CISSUS. A handsome running vine like a grape, with variegated three-lobed leaves, and small clusters of dark colored fruit. 35c.

CLEMATIS.**Virgin's Bower.**

WALDREBE, *Ger. CLEMATITE, Fr.*

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. The Clematis should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots.

After many years' experience we have come to the conclusion to grow only a few varieties which have proved worthy of general cultivation. The leading and best varieties are *Jackmanni*, *Henryi*, *Mme. Edward Andre*, *paniculata* and *Sieboldii*.



JAPAN CLEMATIS PANICULATA.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

- Clematis coccinea.** Flowers scarlet, bell shaped ; a pretty sort. 35c.
- C. Flammula.** EUROPEAN SWEET CLEMATIS. Flowers small, white and very fragrant. 50c.
- C. Henryi.** (*Anderson-Henry.*) Very large, fine form ; free grower and bloomer ; creamy white. \$1.00.
- C. Hybrida Sieboldii.** Large, bright blue flowers ; fine. \$1.00.
- C. Jackmanni.** (*Jackman.*) Large, intense violet purple ; remarkable for its velvety richness ; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. \$1.00.
- C. Madame Edward Andre.** Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free-flowering, and continuous bloomer. \$1.00.
- C. paniculata.** A great novelty from Japan. It has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful, and beautiful of hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. It is particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, where a trellis or support can be provided for it to climb on. The flowers are of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, and produced in the greatest profusion in late summer. We can recommend this novelty in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house ; it makes a growth of from 25 to 30 feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. 35c.
- C. Virginiana.** AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS. A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August. 35c.

EUONYMUS.

- E. radicans.** An evergreen vine ; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy. 50c.
var. variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves. 50c.

HEDERA. Ivy. EPHEU, *Ger.* LIERRE, *Fr.*

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the sun in winter. For this reason, the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

- H. canariensis, or hibernica.** IRISH IVY. The well-known old sort. 35c.
H. rhombea variegata. Small leaves, prettily variegated. 35c.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle, or Woodbine. GEISBLATT, *Ger.* CHEVREFEUILLE, *Fr.*

- L. brachypoda aureo reticulata.** JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE. A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. 35c.
- L. Canadensis.** CANADIAN HONEYSUCKLE. A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers. 35c.
- L. flava.** YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers. 35c.
- L. Halleana.** HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December ; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all. 35c.
- L. Heckrottii.** Flowers rose color on the outside, yellow in center ; bloom all summer. 50c.
- L. Japonica.** CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE. A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet. 35c.
- L. pallida.** White and straw-colored fragrant flowers ; shining, deep-green leaves. 35c.
- L. Periclymenum.** COMMON WOODBINE. A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July. 35c.
var. Belgica. MONTHLY FRAGRANT, OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers. 35c.
- L. sempervirens.** SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers. 35c.

PERIPLOCA. Silk Vine. SCHLINGE, Ger.

P. Græca. Native of Southern Europe. A rapid-growing beautiful climber. Will twine around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple brown axillary clusters of flowers. 35c.

TECOMA. Trumpet Flower.

JASMINTROMPETE, Ger. BIGNONE, Fr.

T. radicans. AMERICAN CLIMBING TRUMPET CREEPER. A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 35c.

var. grandiflora. LARGE-FLOWERED TRUMPET CREEPER. A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Creeper. Flowers very large, salmon color, center yellow, striped red; fine. 50c.

WISTARIA. WISTARIE, Ger. GLYCINE, Fr.

W. brachybotrys. From Japan. Flowers light blue and fragrant; clusters short. 35c.

W. Sinensis. CHINESE WISTARIA. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June and in autumn. 50c.

var. alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. Pure white flowers. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. \$1.00.

var. flore pleno. A strong grower when established; flowers in racemes; purple, very double; rather a shy bloomer. \$1.00.

W. frutescens. SHRUBBY, OR CLUSTER-FLOWERED WISTARIA. American. In habit less vigorous than the Chinese. Flowers pale blue in short clusters. 35c.

var. alba. WHITE AMERICAN WISTARIA. Flowers clear white; bunches short; free bloomer. \$1.00.

W. magnifica. Flowers in dense drooping racemes of the same size as the Chinese, and of a pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy. 35c.

W. multijuga. From Japan. Dark blue flowers. Similar to Chinese, but darker. \$1.00.

var. alba. Magnificent racemes of white flowers. \$1.00.



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.



CHINESE WISTARIA.

HEDGE PLANTS

WHICH MAY BE EMPLOYED

FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER, SCREENS, AND DEFENSE.

For these purposes we recommend Evergreens like the *American* and *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, *Norway Spruce*, *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*, and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Rosa Rugosa*, *Japan Quince*, *Tamarix*, *Deutzias*, *Spiræas*, *Mahonia*, etc., and for defensive hedges, the *Honey Locust* and *Osage Orange*.

FOR ORNAMENT.

The *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, in our opinion, takes the precedence among Evergreens as an Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plant. Its thrifty, compact growth, fine form, great hardihood and deep green color, which its foliage retains throughout the year, adapt it especially for dividing lines between lawns or gardens, or for hedges along streets or avenues.

The *American Arbor Vitæ*, though not quite so ornamental in character, being less dense in growth and spreading in habit, forms a handsome hedge. It may be obtained at less cost than any other Evergreen hedge plant.

For a low, ornamental hedge, the *Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ* is useful.

With careful pruning the *Norway Spruce* may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this manner is highly ornamental.

The flowering shrubs are ornamental hedge plants *par excellence*; among them the *Japan Quince* is particularly desirable, on account of its good habit and handsome foliage. We are growing it largely for hedges. *Berberis Thunbergii* and *Rosa Rugosa* are becoming very popular as low hedges.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, or for boundary lines, we recommend the *Norway Spruce* and *Austrian* and *Scotch Pines*. Their robust habit, rapid, dense growth, and entire hardiness are characteristics not easily to be found in other Evergreens.

The *American Arbor Vitæ* also is particularly valuable, either for shelter or screens.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES.

For turning cattle and as a farm hedge for general purposes, the *Honey Locust*, in this locality and farther north, is the most valuable. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears with impunity, and can be grown in any desired form. South of us, the *Osage Orange* is in great favor, but it is not hardy enough to be serviceable here.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING.

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart; larger sized plants will require more space.

Honey Locust and *Osage Orange* are generally planted in double rows about nine inches apart.

PRUNING.

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the *Arbor Vitæ* should the growth be too rapid.

EVERGREEN.

Prices on application.

Arbor Vitæ, AMERICAN, 18 to 24 inches.
 " " DWARF, TOM THUMB.
 " " SIBERIAN, 18 to 24 inches.
Mahonia aquifolia.

Norway Spruce, 18 to 24 inches.
Pine Austrian, 18 to 24 inches.
 " *Scotch*, 18 to 24 inches.
Tree Box, in variety.

DECIDUOUS.

Berberis Thunbergii.
Buckthorn, 2 years.
Honey Locust, 1 year.
Honey Locust, 2 years.
Japan Quince.
Osage Orange, 1 year.

Osage Orange, 2 years.
Privet California.
Rosa rugosa.
Spiræas, assorted varieties.
Tamarix.

PAEONIA.

Pæony. PIVOINE, *Fr.*

CLASS I.—PAEONIA MOUTAN. (Tree Paeonies.)

P. Moutan, the parent species, is a native of China. The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 4 to 5 feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May. All are very effective amongst shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

P. Banksii. CHINESE DOUBLE BLUSH PÆONY. Very large, fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple center. One of the finest. \$1.00.

SELECT VARIETIES OF PAEONY MOUTAN.

P. alba plena. Double white, shaded with purple at the center. \$1.50.

P. Arethusa. Light rose, shaded with purple; large and fragrant. \$1.50.

P. Bijou de Chusan. Flesh white; beautiful. \$2.00.

P. Blanche Noisette. Superb; flowers very double, and white. \$2.00.

P. Carolina. Large, deep crimson. \$1.50.

P. Comte de Flandre. Very bright amaranth; purple at base. \$1.50.

P. Cornélie. Semi-double flowers, brilliant light red, back of petals marked with white; fragrant. \$1.50.

P. Duchesse de Parme. Large, rose cerise edged with white, carmine center; tafted petals. \$1.50.

P. Extensa. Very large; rose, clouded with purple. \$1.50.

P. Gloria Belgarum. Large, salmon rose. \$1.50.

P. Josephine Imperatrice. Dark rose, with purple shade; distinct. \$1.50.

P. Kochlerii. Dark rose, turning to purple. \$1.50.

P. Louise Mouchelet. Very large, rosy red, one of the finest. \$2.00.

P. Pride of Hong Kong. Cherry red, with purple center; semi-double, large and distinct. \$1.50.

P. Princesse Marie. Crimson rose. \$1.50.

P. Reine Elizabeth. Rosy crimson in center, shaded off to a light rose towards the margin; full and of immense size; extra. \$2.00.

P. Roi des Cerises. Pink or flesh-colored, changing to creamy white, purple at base of petals; full and fine. \$1.50.

P. rosea fl. pl. minor. Deep rose, becoming purple; medium size; compact and fine. \$1.50.

P. rosea superba plena. Dark rosy-violet; fine. \$1.50.

P. rubra plena. Bright rose, almost single, but fine. \$1.00.

P. Ville de St. Denis. Very large, white, lightly tinted with violet carmine in center. \$1.50.

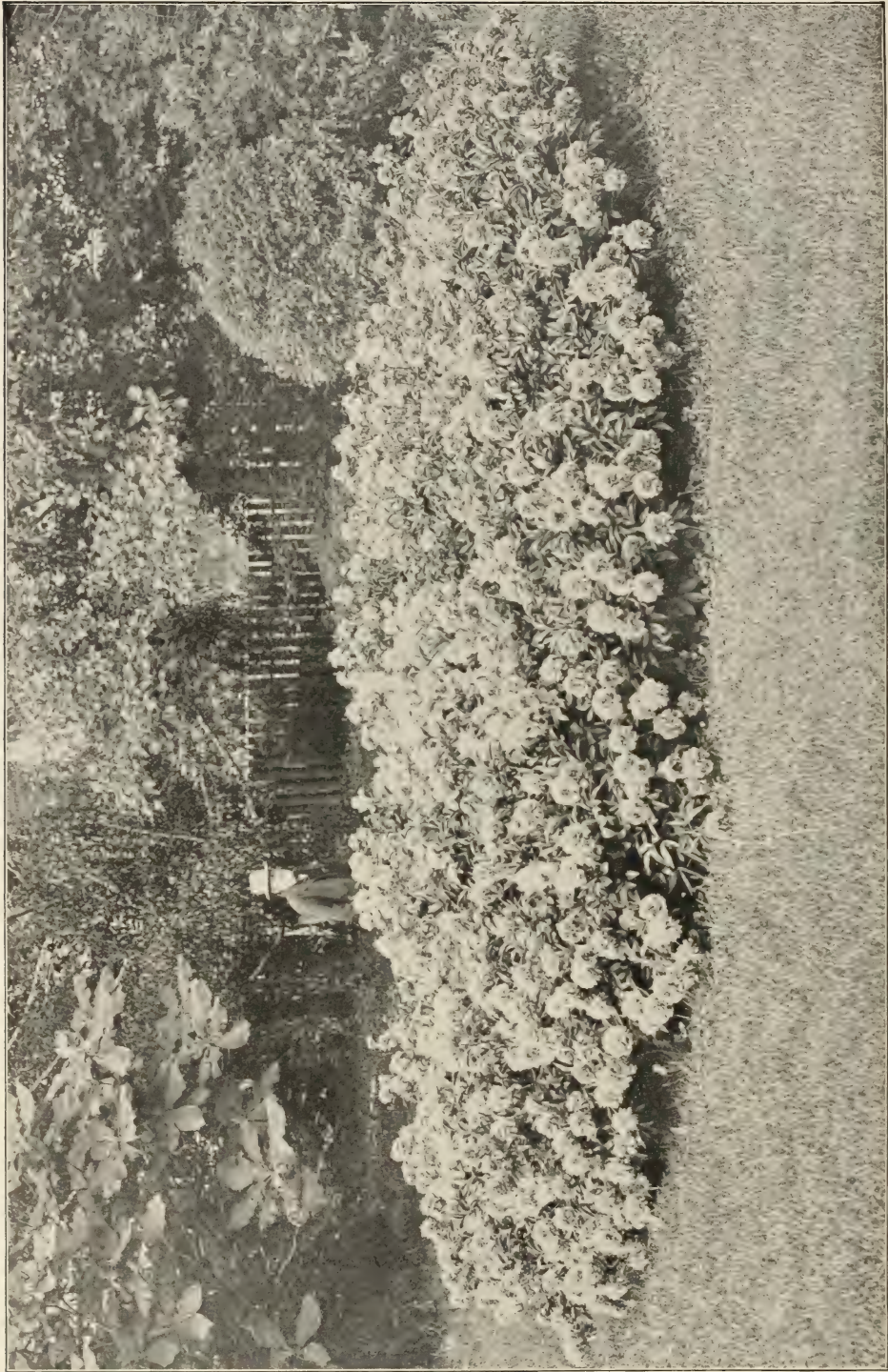
P. Zenobia. Double purple; distinct and fine. \$1.50.



TREE PÆONIA BANKSII.

CLASS II.—HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the Rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness.



A BED OF CHINESE PÆONIES ON THE LAWN AT THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES.

It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climate the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the Pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large, handsome, regularly formed cupped blooms resembling large roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The Pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of Rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the million. They blossom early in June. Our collection has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct varieties.

FIRST DIVISION—PÆONY OFFICINALIS.

- P. anemonæflora rubra plena.* Semi-double; red, good. \$1.00.
- P. alba plena.* Double white, tinged red. \$1.00.
- P. fimbriata.* Reddish violet. Double. \$1.00.
- P. L'Oriflamme.* Brilliant red. Double. \$1.00.
- P. rosea.* Double crimson changing to rose; fragrant; fine. \$1.00.
- P. rosea pallida plena.* Double, bright rose, changing whitish. \$1.00.
- P. rubra.* Double crimson; of large size; fragrant. 50c.
- P. tenuifolia.* Single dark crimson; very rich, fern-like foliage, and flowers distinct; the earliest flowering. \$1.00.
- P. tenuifolia flore pleno.* Double, fennel-leaved: flowers of a bright scarlet crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine. \$1.00.

SECOND DIVISION—PARADOXA PÆONIAS.

- P. amaranthescens spherica.* Dark crimson, very double. \$1.00.
- P. pulcherrima plena.* Crimson, with purple shade; center petals small and compact, \$1.00.

THIRD DIVISION—CHINESE PÆONIAS.

- P. Ambroise Verschaffelt.* (*Calot.*) Purplish crimson; very full, flower fragrant. One of the finest. 50c.
- P. Artemise.* Rose of several tints; good form. 50c.
- P. atrosanguinea.* Purplish red, tinted with violet. 50c.
- P. Auguste Lemonnier.* (*Calot.*) Velvety red; large, full and beautiful. 50c.
- P. Bernard Palissy.* Flowers flesh white, well formed, very double; fine. 75c.
- P. Charles Binder.* Violet red; fragrant; good. 75c.
- P. Charles Verdier.* Light lilac rose; very large, and of perfect form; a superb variety; late. 50c.
- P. Charlemagne.* Enormous flowers, very double, imbricated; flesh white, center tinted lilac and chamois, very fine. 75c.
- P. Constant Devred.* Soft clear purple, imbricated like a rose; fragrant; superb. 50c.
- P. Daniel d'Albert.* Deep rose, shaded purple; large globular flower. 50c.
- P. Decaisne.* Fine form; purple violet, a beautiful shade; showy and fragrant. A first-class sort. 75c.
- P. De Candolle.* Currant red, tinged amaranth; distinct color, best of its shade; very large and very double; fine. 75c.
- P. delicatissima.* Delicate fine rose; very large, full, and sweet. 50c.
- P. Delachii.* Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet; fine. 50c.
- P. Dr. Bretonneau.* (*Verdier.*) Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant. 50c.
- P. Duchesse d'Amaule.* Light rose, center straw color, tipped with red; beautiful. 50c.
- P. edulis, or fragrans.* Violet rose, all of one color; very full and sweet. 50c.
- P. Eugene Verdier.* Blush, shaded with pink; fine form, large, very full, fragrant; extra fine. \$1.00.
- P. festiva.* Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center; perfectly globular, beautiful and sweet. 75c.
- P. festiva maxima.* Resembles the preceding, but flowers are much larger, and in clusters; fragrant. \$1.00.
- P. fulgida.* Crimson; profuse flowering; extra fine. 50c.
- P. Gen. Bertrand.* (*Guerin.*) Rosy violet, center salmon; large and showy; very fine. 50c.
- P. globosa.* Pure white; full, globular, and large; beautiful; fragrant; one of the best. 50c.
- P. globosa grandiflora.* White, large globular flowers; sweet; one of the best. 50c.
- P. grandiflora carnea plena.* Very large; outside petals delicate blush; center fringed, yellowish; sweet and fine. 50c.

- Pæonia Henri Demay.* (*Calot.*) Violet purple; very large and full; fragrant; late; fine. 50c.
- P. Henri Laurent.* Rosy pink; large and fine; fragrant; very late. 50c.
- P. Humei.* Purplish rose; very full and double; very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom; as much as three weeks later than the earliest of the *Pæonias*. 50c.
- P. insignis.* Carmine rose; fine form; fragrant, good. 75c.
- P. Jeanne d'Arc.* Outside petals rose colored, inside straw colored, with crimson spots. 50c.
- P. Jules Lebon.* (*Calot.*) Bright carmine red. \$1.00.
- P. Jussieu.* Deep black purple; good. 75c.
- P. latipetala.* Outside petals flesh color; center ones yellowish white; very large and fine. 50c.
- P. Louis Van Houtte.* Dark crimson; very compact. 50c.
- P. Louis Van Houtte.* (*Calot.*) Bright purple cherry; large, globular, and full; fragrant; superb. 50c.
- P. Madame Crousse.* Open flower, pure white center, occasionally marked with carmine; fine. 75c.
- P. Madame Geissler.* Silvery rose, shaded with crimson; very large and full; fine form; one of the best. 75c.
- P. Madame Lebon.* Very large; bright cherry, some petals white; fragrant; good. 75c.
- P. Madame Lemoine.* Large; flesh white; fine dwarf habit; a fine sort. \$1.00.
- P. Madame Victor Verdier.* Crimson rose, with light violet; very large and full; late. 50c.
- P. Modeste.* (*Guerin.*) Deep rose; bright, showy; very large, distinct, and fine-shaped; fragrant; superb variety. 50c.
- P. Monsieur Boucharlat.* Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; very late; fragrant; superb. 50c.
- P. papaveriflora.* White, lightly tinged with yellow and marked with red in the center; very fine. 50c.
- P. papillionacea.* Outside petals rose, center ones yellow, changing to white; superb. 50c.
- P. purpurea superba.* Very large purplish-crimson flower, good shade; outside petals large; center small and compact; tall and showy. 40c.
- P. President Wilder.* (E. & B.) Flowers large and double; color delicate blush, with an occasional red spot; of dwarf habit; fine. 50c.
- P. Prince Galitzin.* Yellow white, petals flesh; good form; large and fine. 75c.
- P. Prince de Talindyke.* Very dark purple; flower of good form, glossy petals; late; distinct and choice. One of the best of the newer varieties. 75c.
- P. rubra triumphans.* Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet; semi-double. 50c.
- P. Solfaterre.* White with yellowish tinge; fine globular form; one of the best. \$1.00.
- P. Stanley.* Rosy lilac, with crimson stripes; large, full, imbricated; fragrant. 50c.
- P. Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille.* Delicate rose; dwarf habit; fine. 50c.
- P. Triomphe du Nord.* Violet rose, shaded with lilac, a fine color; beautiful. 50c.
- P. Van Dyck.* Outside petals rosy lilac; inside salmon, shaded with rose, with an occasional crimson spot and stripe; beautiful; one of the best. 50c.
- P. Vicomtesse Belleval.* Blush; center creamy white, beautifully fringed; fragrant. 50c.
- P. Ville de Nancy.* Deep brilliant crimson; late. 75c.
- P. Violacea.* Deep violet purple; very large and full; beautiful. 50c.
- P. Virgo Maria.* Pure white. 50c.

SINGLE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

We have a fine collection, embracing the choicest varieties to be obtained in this country and Europe. Now that single flowers are so popular these will be found invaluable; they cover a wide range of color, and blossom early. Selected varieties. \$1.00 each.

Japan Single White Pæonia. A magnificent variety from Japan with large, single white flowers, yellow stamens. \$1.50.

SELECT HARDY PHLOX.

One of the finest autumn flowers. It is of vigorous habit, easy culture, and produces in great profusion during a long season; flowers of fine form and substance, and of bright and varied colors. As regards their culture, it may be briefly stated that they succeed in any good garden soil, but they are greatly improved by being liberally manured, and an occasional supply of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered freely every evening. The Phlox usually flowers in July and August, and in order to render it autumnal flowering, it is necessary to pinch

the shoots about the first of June and again in July. The plants will then flower in September. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched. When two years old the finest trusses are produced. The third year the plants flower tolerably well, but they will not keep thrifty and healthy after that. The old plants should then be lifted in the fall, divided and transplanted. But the better plan is to keep up a succession of young plants from cuttings by securing a fresh collection every year. We annually introduce all new and desirable varieties of home and foreign production. The best time to plant them is in the autumn. Our plants are large and fine.

Price 25 cents each, except noted.

Choice distinct varieties selected from among 100 sorts.

Adonis. China rose; carmine center, fine.

Amazone. Large flower; pure white, fine.

Belvidere. Salmon pink; a choice sort.

Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine rose, distinct. 35c.

Coquelicot. A new variety and one of the best; flowers large and of a fiery red color. 35c.

Flambeau. Large flower; bright orange red, darker center, fine. 35c.

Henri Murger. Flowers very large; pure white, large carmine center; one of the very finest.

La Vague. Large flower; silvery rose.

Le Siecle. Dwarf; large flower, compact panicle; salmon rose, fine.

Le Vengeur. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth, fine.

Lothair. Large flower; rich salmon color, crimson eye, large spreading spike, one of the finest varieties.

Matador. Large flower; bright orange red, distinct and fine. 35c.

Oberon. Coppery red. 35c.

Pantheon. Flowers large, beautiful; pink or salmon rose; one of the best and most distinct.

Queen. Pure white, fine.

Richard Wallace. White with violet center; a good sort.

Sesostris. Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; extra fine.

William Robinson. Flowers very large; pale salmon with rose center, fine.



GRASS WALK AT THE MT. HOPE NURSERIES, SHOWING LARGE BED OF FRAGRANT YELLOW DAY LILY IN FLOWER.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

The following collection embraces the most desirable species and varieties. They are all showy and beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. By a judicious selection, a continuous display of flowers may be obtained from early spring to the end of autumn. Parties in ordering will do well to leave the selection to us.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENTS.

12 species and varieties, our choice	\$ 2 00
25 " " " "	4 00
50 " " " "	7 00
100 plants of 50 species and varieties, our choice	12 00

ACHILLEA. Yarrow, or Milfoil.

The various species grow from 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers red, white and yellow, in flattish or corymbose heads, from June to August.

- A. aurea*. Of low habit, with delicate foliage and golden yellow flowers. 25c.
- A. Ægyptica*. Silvery, fern-like foliage; yellow flowers. 12 to 18 inches. 25c.
- A. filipendula*. Hoary-leaved; bright yellow flowers; 2 feet. July. 25c.
- A. macrophylla*. White; attractive foliage. 25c.
- A. Millefolium album*. Flowers white. June to August. 25c.
- A. Millefolium roseum*. ROSE-FLOWERED YARROW. Rosy lilac flowers; 15 inches. June to August. 25c.
- A. Millefolium rubrum*. RED-FLOWERED YARROW. Deep red flowers; ornamental foliage; 2 feet. June to August. 25c.
- A. Ptarmica* var. fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERED SNEEZEWORD. Of dwarf spreading habit, with small, pure white, double, daisy-like flowers; profuse bloomer; invaluable for cutting. One of the most useful border plants. August. 25c.
- var. *The Pearl*. Small, double white flowers, covering the plant in July. Invaluable for borders. One of the prettiest flowering plants and should be in every garden. 1 foot. 25c.

ACONITUM. Aconite, Monkshood, or Wolfsbane.

Erect growing plants, with palmately divided foliage. Flowers in racemes, blue, purple, yellowish or white.

- A. autumnale*. Flowers deep blue, in panicles; late; 4 feet. 25c.
- A. Californicum*. CALIFORNIA MONKSHOOD. Pale blue, veined with purple; robust; 2 to 3 feet. Valuable for its fall flowers. September to October. 25c.
- A. uncinatum*. Deep purple flowers, extra fine; 4 feet. June and July. 50c.

ACORUS. Sword-Grass, or Flag.

Marshy plants of easy culture.

- A. Calamus variegata*. VARIEGATED SWORD-GRASS. Foliage distinctly striped with white. 2 feet. 25c.

ADONIS.

- A. vernalis*. One of the finest early spring-flowering plants, with finely divided leaves, and growing about six inches high. Flowers bright yellow, about two inches in diameter. May. 50c.

AIRA. Hair-Grass.

- A. foliis variegatis*. A distinct yellow striped grass. One of the finest hardy grasses; useful for edging. 25c.

AJUGA. Bugle.

Pretty dwarf plants, with flowers in whorls in the axils of the leaves.

- A. reptans* var. *rubra*. RED-LEAVED BUGLE. MIDDLE COMFREY. Flowers blue, foliage purple; spreading. May. 25c.
- A. reptans* var. *fl. alba*. White flowers. May. 25c.

ALETRIS. Star-Grass.

- A. Japonica.** Purple flowers, grass-like foliage; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

ALSTRÆMERIA. Peruvian Lily.

- A. aurantiaca.** A vigorous species, flowering in summer and autumn, in umbels. Flowers lily-like, orange; 2 to 4 feet. 25c.
A. pulchella syn. Simsii. Brilliant yellow flowers with red streaks. June. 25c.

ALTHÆA ROSEA. Hollyhock.

A collection of fine double sorts, of several colors. 25 cents each.

ALYSSUM. Madwort.

Fine for rockwork and edges of borders.

- A. argenteum.** Yellow flowers in clusters; early summer; dwarf; silvery foliage; 1 foot. 25c.
A. saxatile. Clear golden yellow flowers, fragrant and very showy; one of the choicest perennials. May. 1 foot. 25c.
var. compactum. Similar to the preceding, except that the plant is dwarfer, flowers more freely and is, if anything, more beautiful. May. 1 foot. 25c.

AMSONIA.

- A. salicifolia.** WILLOW-LEAVED AMSONIA. Large, smooth foliage; fine blue flowers. May. 2 feet. 25c.
A. Tabernæmontana. Pale blue flowers, in cymes. May and June. 2 feet. 25c.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet.

- A. Italica.** A fine species, with rough leaves and stems, and fine blue flowers; 4 to 5 feet. June, July and August. 25c.

ANDROSACE. Rock Jasmine.

- A. sarmentosa.** Bright rose with white eye; 4 inches. May and June. 25c.

ANEMONE. Wind Flower.

- A. Japonica.** A distinct and beautiful species; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; habit neat and compact; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses, in beds or mixed borders. 25c.
var. alba. (*Honorine Jobert.*) A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November; very desirable and effective as a pot plant, and in lines or masses in beds or mixed borders. 25c.
var. Whirlwind. A variety producing double white flowers in great profusion in the autumn. One of the finest fall-flowering perennials. Hardy. 25c.

ANTENNARIA. Cat's-Ear.

- A. dioica.** MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING. A dwarf plant with creeping stems and silvery foliage, producing small white flowers in summer, on stems six inches high. 25c.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile.

- A. tinctoria.** YELLOW CHAMOMILE. HARDY GOLDEN MARGUERITE. Flowers golden yellow, one to two inches across, from July to November; valuable. 12 to 18 inches. 25c.
var. Kelwayi. Flowers golden yellow. 25c.

ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily.

A pretty genus with white flowers.

- A. liliastrum.** ST. BRUNO'S LILY. A beautiful plant, with narrow, grass-like foliage, and spikes of small, white, fragrant, lily-like flowers; valuable. May to August. 25c.
A. ramosum. White flowers; 18 inches. June. 25c.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

- A. alpina.** A native of the higher parts of the European Alps. Stems 9 to 18 inches high, bearing showy blue flowers. 50c.
- A. cærulea.** Flowers large, blue sepals, white petals, long recurved spurs. One of the choicest; 1 foot. June and July. 50c.
- A. canadensis.** WILD COLUMBINE. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals; easily cultivated. June and July. 25c.
- A. chrysantha.** Bright golden yellow flowers with long spurs; 3 feet. 25c.
- A. Olympica.** Flowers red and yellow. 25c.
- A. formosa hybrida, syn. Californica hybrida.** The sepals and petals yellowish, tinged orange and orange red spurs; 2 to 4 feet. May to September. 50c.
- A. glandulosa.** A Siberian species with large white flowers, with sepals bright lilac-blue and petals white; very pretty; 12 inches. April and May. 25c.
- A. Skinnerii.** MEXICAN COLUMBINE. Crimson sepals lined with light green; light green petals and long straight crimson spurs; 3 feet. June to September. 50c.

ARABIS. Rock-Cress.

Dwarf, early, free-flowering perennials, well adapted for rockwork and general culture.

- A. alpina.** ALPINE ROCK-CRESS. WHITE ALYSSUM. Flowers white, in small racemes in early spring; 6 to 8 inches. 25c.
- var. variegata.** Of low habit and finely variegated foliage. Very ornamental in rockwork; blooms in early spring. 25c.

ARENARIA. Sandwort.

- A. cæspitosa.** A handsome little Alpine plant, growing in dense masses; moss-like foliage; flowers starry-white, all summer; 3 inches. May. 25c.

ARMERIA. Thrift, Sea Pink.

- A. argentea.** Small white flowers; narrow foliage. 4 inches. July and August. 25c.
- A. dianthoides.** White; fine. 25c.
- A. formosa.** Narrow, grass-like leaves; white flowers in heads on long stems. 25c.
- A. maritima.** CUSHION PINK. COMMON THRIFT. Rosy-lilac; one of the best for edging; 6 inches. June and July. 25c.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood.

- A. pontica.** An interesting plant, with handsome silvery foliage. 25c.
- A. vulgaris.** Common Wormwood. Mugwort. 25c.

ARUM. Cuckoo Plant.

Erect, or dwarf perennials, with tuber-like roots, and pedate or hastate leaves. Flowers clustered on a spadix, surrounded by a large spathe, as in the Caladium, Calla, etc.

- A. Dracunculus.** Stems covered with dark purplish blotches. Spathe green outside and purplish within. May. 1 foot. 50c.
- A. Italicum.** Attains 12 to 18 inches in height; leaves sagittate, striped with yellow. June. 50c.

ARUNDINARIA. Ribbon-Grass.

- A. foliis variegatis.** VARIEGATED RIBBON-GRASS. One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage. 25c.

ARUNDO. The Reed.

Invaluable for creating tropical aspects in a garden.

- A. Donax.** GREAT REED. A handsome Reed, growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns. 25c.
- var. foliis variegatis.** VARIEGATED ARUNDO. A magnificent variety of the preceding; leaves beautifully striped with white; 6 to 8 feet. \$1.00.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed. Silkweed.

Fine native plants; flowers in terminal umbels of various colors.

- A. incarnata.** SWAMP MILKWEED. Flowers flesh-colored; 3 to 4 feet. July. 25c.
A. tuberosa. BUTTERFLY WEED. PLEURISY ROOT. Bright orange flowers; showy and beautiful; 2 feet. July. 25c.

ASPERULA. Woodruff or Maitrank.

- A. odorata.** A very pretty dwarf plant, with whorled leaves and small, white, fragrant flowers in summer. May be used for edgings. The Germans use it in their *Maitrank*. 25c.

ASPHODELINE.

- A. lutea.** Spikes of clear yellow flowers; fragrant; 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

ASTER. Starwort or Michaelmas Daisy.

Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

- A. alpinus.** ALPINE ASTER. Flowers purple, 2 inches in diameter. 6 in. 25c.
A. Amellus. ITALIAN STARWORT. Light blue; 3 feet. September. 25c.
A. coccineus Nevadensis. Red, yellow center. 25c.
A. ericoides. HEATH-LIKE ASTER. White flowers. 25c.
A. floribundus. Light blue; 2 feet. 25c.
A. Himalayensis. Small white flowers; 2 feet. September. 25c.
A. horizontalis. Blue; 2 feet. 25c.
A. lancifolium Californicum. Azure blue; 3 to 4 feet. September. 25c.
A. lilacinus Nevadensis. Lilac; 4 feet. September. 25c.
A. longifolius var. formosus. A distinct sort; suitable for borders; purple, white center; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.
A. Novæ-Angliæ. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Bluish purple; 4 feet. 25c.
A. Novæ-Belgii. Blue; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.
A. novæ cæruleus. Bluish purple; 4 to 5 feet. 25c.
A. oblongifolius. Purple; 2 to 3 feet. September. 25c.

ASTRAGALUS. Milk Vetch.

- A. alopecuroides.** From Siberia. A bushy plant; yellow flowers; distinct; 3 feet. June. 25c.

ASTILBE. Japan Spiræa. False Goat's Beard.

- A. Japonica.** Known generally as *Spiræa Japonica* or *Hoteia Japonica*. A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers, in large, branching panicles. Blooms in May, in the open air, but is cultivated chiefly for forcing in winter. 25c.

var. grandiflora. Compared with the type, the individual flowers are much more numerous, and the flower spikes are larger, borne more freely and are more compact. 25c.

AUBRETIA. Purple Rock-Cress.

Valuable rock-plants.

- A. deltoidea.** Of dwarf tufted habit; purple flowers, produced very abundantly in early spring; 3 inches. April or May. 25c.
A. Olympica. Purple flowers, similar to the preceding. 25c.

BAMBUSA. Bamboo.

- A. Metake.** From Japan. Broad dark-green leaves; nearly evergreen; 4 to 6 feet. 50c.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo.

- B. australis.** BLUE FALSE INDIGO. Deep blue Lupin-like flowers in racemes; 2 to 5 feet. June. 25c.
B. cærulea. Fine blue Lupin shaped flowers; 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

BETONICA. Betony.

- B. officinalis.** WOOD BETONY. Flowers purple; spikes crowded; 2 feet. July. 25c.

BOCCONIA. Plume-Poppy.

Beautiful hardy plants, with large foliage which produces a picturesque effect.

- B. cordata.** An attractive plant, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the sub-tropical garden. 25c.

BOLTONIA. False Chamomile.

- B. latisquamæ.** Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet. July to October. 25c.

BUPTHALMUM. Ox-eye.

- B. cordifolium.** Very showy and ornamental; large foliage and yellow flowers; 4 feet. June and July. 25c.



ROCKERY IN MR. ELLWANGER'S GARDEN.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. Harebell.

An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture.

- C. barbata.** BEARDED HAREBELL. An Alpine sort, with a beard at the mouth of its pretty, pale, sky-blue flowers, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. 50c.
- C. carpathica.** Dwarf habit; flowers deep blue throughout the summer. 25c.
var. *alba*. White flowers. 25c.
- C. glomerata.** Bluish violet or white. May to September. 25c.
- C. grandis.** Forms a bush 2 to 3 feet high, composed of a number of spikes thickly set with large blue salver-shaped flowers. June and July. 25c.
- C. Grosseki.** Purplish blue; 3 feet. July. 25c.
- C. Lamarqueii.** Pale azure; 3 feet. June and July. 25c.
- C. latifolia.** Purplish blue; large leaved; 18 inches. July and August. 25c.

- Campanula macrantha*. Rich purple flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. Medium rosea. A pleasing variety of the Canterbury Bell. 25c.
C. nobilis. Purple, semi-double; 2 to 2½ feet. June. 25c.
 var. fl. alba. A large-flowered, tall-stemmed Chinese kind, with creamy-white blossoms. May. 25c.
C. persicifolia alba. Single white; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. persicifolia cærulea plena. Double blue; valuable; 2 feet. June. 25c.
C. primulæfolia. Blue or purple. July. 25c.
C. punctata. Whitish, spotted with red; 1½ to 2 feet. 25c.
C. pyramidalis. Erect stalk, pyramid-shaped; flowers large and of a handsome blue. 25c.
C. rutanica. Blue; 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. sarmatica. Bluish purple; compact; 2 to 3 feet. July. 25c.
C. Trachelium. Large, heart-shaped foliage, and double blue flowers; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.
C. turbinata. A compact growing native of Transylvania, which blooms in profusion throughout the summer. Excellent for either the border or rock-work. 25c.
C. urticifolia. Nettle-leaved; pale purple double flowers; 3 feet. July. 25c.
 var. alba. White; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. Van Houttei. Blue flowers. 25c.
C. versicolor. Purple, tinged with white; 2 feet. July. 25c.

CALTHA. Marsh Marigold.

- C. flore plena*. Bright golden yellow double flowers, blossoming in spring. 50c.

CASSIA. Wild Senna.

- C. Marylandica*. AMERICAN SENNA. Flowers pea-shaped, bright yellow, in axillary clusters. A splendid herbaceous plant; 3 to 4 feet. July and August. 25c.
C. Schraderii. Yellow, dark spotted flowers in racemes; 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

CENTAUREA. Knapweed.

Very showy border plants.

- C. atropurpurea*. Purplish crimson; 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. dealbata. Clear lilac: silvery foliage; 2 feet. June. 25c.
C. macrocephala. Large, bright yellow flowers; 3 feet. June. 25c.
C. montana. A handsome border plant; flowers blue; 12 inches. June. 25c.
 var. alba. White flowers. 25c.
C. nigra variegata. Green and gold variegated foliage; purple flowers. 25c.

CENTRANTHUS. Valerian.

Very showy, free-flowering perennials, with flowers in handsome corymbose panicles.

- C. ruber*. RED VALERIAN. Flowers red, in dense cymes; 2 feet. June. 25c.
 var. alba. A variety with white flowers; 2 feet. June. 25c.

CERASTIUM. Mouse Ear. Chickweed.

- C. Biebersteinii*. White flowers; woolly leaves; 6 inches. June. 25c.
C. tomentosum. Of low spreading habit, with woolly foliage; flowers white; fine for edging; 3 inches. June. 25c.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower.

- C. Davidiana*. Large axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers. 3 feet. 50c.
C. integrifolia. Fine blue, bordered with white; 2 feet. June. 50c.
C. recta. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers, on long stalks; 3 to 4 feet. June. 50c.
C. tubulosa. Erect species, small purple flowers. 50c.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley.

- C. majalis*. LILY OF THE VALLEY. Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes, and very fragrant. 25c.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed.

Showy and valuable free flowering perennials.

- C. auriculata*. A showy perennial; flowers solitary, on long stalks; yellow; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.
- C. grandiflora*. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting; early summer until frost; 3 feet. 25c.
- C. lanceolata*. Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomer; keeps in flower throughout the summer; one of the best hardy plants; 1 to 3 feet; very handsome. June. 25c.
- C. palmata*. Lemon yellow flowers; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- C. præcox*. Yellow flowers; makes a showy plant; 3 to 4 feet. August. 25c.
- C. rosea*. Flowers pink; 1 foot. June to September. 25c.
- C. senifolia*. Yellow flowers in July; 4 feet. 25c.
- C. verticillata*. Flowers yellow; 2 feet. June to September. 25c.

CORONILLA. Wild Pea.

- C. varia*. A handsome perennial, of trailing habit; flowers blush and white, often varying from deep rose to white; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

DACTYLIS. Cocksfoot.

- D. glomerata variegata*. A striped-leaved grass. 25c.

DAPHNE.

- D. Cneorum*. GARLAND FLOWER. A pretty dwarf, evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of rosy lilac flowers in May; fine for rockwork. 50c.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these. 25c.

DICENTRA, or DIELYTRA. Bleeding-Heart.

- D. eximia*. Rose color; foliage fern-like; flowers all summer; valuable; 12 inches. 25c.
- D. formosa*. Bright red flowers in May. 6 inches. 25c.
- D. spectabilis*. A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamen; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy; well adapted for blooming in the winter; 1 to 2 feet. May and June. 25c.

DICTAMNUS, FRAXINELLA, or GAS PLANT.

A choice perennial, forming a bush about 2 feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red and white flowers, which are fragrant.

- D. alba*. White; 12 to 18 inches. June. 50c.
- D. rubra*. Red; 12 to 18 inches. June. 50c.

DIGITALIS. Fox Glove.

Flowers purple, yellowish or white, in long terminal racemes; 2 to 3 feet. June to August. 25c.

DODECATHEON. Shooting Star.

- D. Meadia*. AMERICAN COWSLIP. Showy reddish purple flowers; orange yellow eye; 1 foot. April and May. 25c.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane.

Beautiful showy early yellow flowering perennials. Indispensable in any collection.

- D. caucasicum*. A fine perennial, about eighteen inches high; flowers yellow, 1 ½ inches across; solitary, in early spring. 25c.
- D. Clusii*. Similar in habit to the preceding, with larger flowers and later; 2 feet. May. 25c.
- D. plantagineum*. Yellow flowers, usually solitary. Spring. 25c.
- var. excelsum*. Yellow flowers, larger than the type; 2 feet. April to June. 25c.

DRACOCEPHALUM. Dragon's Head.

- D. altaense.* Flowers blue; 6 to 9 inches. July. 25c.
D. speciosum. Flowers pinkish-blue; 18 inches. June. 25c.

ECHINACEA. Hedgehog Cone-Flower.

- E. angustifolia.* Flowers light purple or rose. Summer; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.
E. intermedia. Very pretty pink flowers; a showy plant; 3 to 4 feet. August. 25c.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle.

Handsome broad foliage and showy globular heads of flowers.

- E. humilis.* 25c.

ELYMUS. Lyme-Grass.

- E. arenarius.* A long, narrow, gray-colored grass; quite ornamental; 18 inches. 25c.

EPIMEDIUM. Barren-Wort.

- E. pinnatum elegans.* ALPINE BARREN-WORT. Bright yellow flowers in summer; 1 to 2 feet. 25c.

ERIANTHUS. Ravenna Grass.

- E. Ravennæ.* Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from nine to twelve feet. Being perfectly hardy, is a valuable grass for the decoration of lawns. 25c.

ERIGERON. Flea Bane.

- E. speciosum.* Large purplish aster-like flowers, with conspicuous orange centers. June and July and again in the autumn; 2 feet. 25c.

ERYNGIUM. Sea-Holly.

- E. amethystinum.* Flowers in globular heads, amethystine blue; foliage spiny and lacinated; 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

ERYSIMUM. Wall-flower. Hedge Mustard.

- E. pulchellum.* Flowers sulphur yellow. A very pretty plant; 6 inches. Spring. 25c.

EULALIA.

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy and ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

- E. Japonica.* The type; a vigorous grower with large plumes; 4 feet. 25c.
var. gracillima univittata. A beautiful ornamental grass with narrow graceful foliage. Very valuable; 4 feet. 25c.
var. variegata. Handsomely variegated leaves; 4 feet. 25c.
var. zebrina. ZEBRA-STRIPED EULALIA. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green. 25c.

EUPATORIUM. Snake Root.

- E. ageratoides.* A fine species with large heads of handsome pure white fragrant flowers; 5 feet. June to August. 25c.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge.

- E. corollata.* Broad umbels of pure white flowers with green eye; 18 inches. July and August. 25c.

FRAGARIA. Rock Strawberry.

- F. Indica.* Small yellow flowers followed by bright red berries; 6 inches. June and July. 25c.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily.

A very interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

- F. cærulea.** Light blue, with dark green, glossy foliage; 1 foot. June and July. 25c.
F. Fortuneii maculata. Foliage broadly marked with golden yellow; distinct and fine; 6 to 9 inches. 50c.
F. grandiflora. Large blue flowers; 18 inches. August to October. 25c.
 var. alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers in summer. 30c.
 var. fol. aureo var. Leaves variegated with yellow. 25c.
F. Japonica. Lavender; 2 feet. August and September. 25c.
 var. alba marginata. Foliage edged with white; pretty. 25c.
F. lancifolia. Lavender flowers, lance-like foliage. July and August. 25c.
F. Sieboldiana. Silver-gray foliage; one of the most distinct; light purple flowers. 25c.
F. undulata media picta. One of the best variegated-leaved plants; fine for edgings; lavender flowers. 25c.

GALEGA. Goat's Rue.

- G. officinalis.** Spikes of rosy purple flowers. 25c.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower.

A genus of very ornamental, hardy plants. Flowers yellow or purple, 2 inches across, single on naked stems. Very showy. Early summer until autumn. 25c.

GENISTA. Woad-Waxen. Rock-Broom.

- G. sagittalis.** ARROW-POINTED BROOM. A fine dwarf perennial; flowers pea-shaped, yellow in a terminal spike; 6 inches. June. 50c.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill.

Not Pelargonium or Scarlet Geranium.

- G. ibericum.** Bluish purple; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.
G. Londesi. Blue flowers veined with purple; 3 feet. 50c.
 var. platypetalum. Deep violet with reddish streaks; 2 feet. 25c.
G. prætense. Lilac purple; crow-foot leaved; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.
 var. flore pleno. Crow-foot leaved; double-flowering; 1 foot. July and August. 25c.
G. sanguineum. Purplish red; spreading; 6 inches. June. 25c.

GEUM. Avens.

- G. triflorum.** APACHE PLUME. Clusters of bright red flowers followed by silvery, feathery heads of seeds; 9 inches. May and June. 25c.

GILLENIA. American Ipecac. Indian Physic.

- G. trifoliata.** BOWMAN'S ROOT. White, rosy-tinged, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 feet. July. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA. Chalk Plant.

- G. acutifolia.** Small white flowers, in large panicles; 4 feet. July. 25c.
G. paniculata. INFANT'S BREATH. A fine herbaceous plant, forming a compact bush about four feet high; flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. Valuable for bouquets. July. 25c.
G. repens. Dwarf trailing habit; flowers white or rose; 6 inches. July to September. 25c.

HELENIUM. Sneeze Weed.

- H. autumnale superbum.** Flowers clear yellow in branching panicles, produced in wonderful profusion; one of the most distinct and striking perennial plants; 5 feet. September. 25c.
H. Hoopesii. Large, bright orange, showy flowers in summer; 3 to 5 feet. 25c.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower.

- H. decapetalus.** Flowers yellow in large panicles, valuable late flowering plant; 5 feet. September. 25c.
H. orgyalis. GRACEFUL SUNFLOWER. Tall and graceful; flowers three to four inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September; 6 to 8 feet. 25c.
H. multiflorus fl. pl. DOUBLE SUNFLOWER. A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn, and altogether one of the showiest of hardy perennials. 25c.

- Helianthus lætiflorus var. semiplenus.** Semi-double, orange yellow flowers; 5 feet. 25c.
H. mollis. Flowers lemon yellow; 5 feet. 25c.
H. rigidus. PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER. Flowers large, golden yellow, produced abundantly; a showy plant; 3 to 5 feet. August. 25c.

HELLEBORUS. Hellebore. Christmas Rose.

The following are all evergreens, and bloom in March or April.

- H. atrorubens.** Flowers purplish red, in clusters. April. 50c.
H. niger. Beautiful white flowers 50c..
 var. major. Large white flowers. 50c.
H. olympicus. A handsome species, twelve to fifteen inches high; flowers purple. April. 50c.
H. purpurascens. A dwarf species with purplish red flowers. April. 50c.
 We have quite a collection of other varieties. 50c. each.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

Fine tall growing plants, with large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented flowers.

- H. aurantiaca major.** New. Flowers orange colored; fine. 50c.
H. Duinortierii. Bright orange-colored flowers in summer; 2 feet. 25c.
H. flava. YELLOW DAY LILY. One of the finest hardy plants; flowers large in clusters, golden yellow, and very fragrant; plant vigorous; 3 feet. June. 25c.
H. fulva. COMMON DAY LILY. Orange flowers in large clusters; 2 feet. July. 25c.
 var. fl. pl. Double flowers. 25c.
 var. variegata. Variegated green and silver foliage. 25c.
H. graminea. Deep yellow, narrow foliage; fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.
H. Kwanso fl. pl. Double flowers of a rich, orange-copper color. 25c.
H. Middenhorfiana. Golden yellow. 25c.
H. Thunbergii. Lemon yellow, late. 25c.

HEPATICA. Liver Leaf.

Very effective and charming early spring flowering perennials.

- H. triloba.** ROUND-LOBED HEPATICA. Flowers blue, purple, or almost white. Should be planted in clumps. 25c.

HERNIARIA.

- H. glabra.** Forms tufts and mats of dense green foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in winter. 25c.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root.

- H. sanguinea.** Flowers bright crimson, in panicles, and freely produced; a great and continuous bloomer and one of the best perennials of recent introduction; 18 inches. June and July. 50c.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed.

- H. aurantiacum.** Deep orange-red flowers; 1 foot. June. 25c.

HIBISCUS. Rose Mallow.

The Hibiscus are valuable border plants, having handsome broad leaves, and large showy blossoms.

- H. moschuetos.** SWAMP ROSE MALLOW. Flowers varying from light purplish red to nearly white with darker eyes. July to September. 5 feet. 25c.
 var. albus. CRIMSON EYE. Large, showy, white flowers, crimson eye in August; 4 to 5 feet. 25c.
 var. roseus. Large, showy, rose flowers in August; 4 to 5 feet. 25c.

HYSSOPUS. Hyssop.

- H. officinalis.** Blue flowers in a terminal spike; 1 to 2 feet. September. 25c.
 var. alba. White flowers in terminal spike. 25c.

IBERIS. Perennial Candytuft.

Profuse blooming evergreen, shrubby plants of dwarf habit, well suited for rockeries, stumps, edgings, etc.

- I. corraefolia.** Compact heads of pure white flowers in early spring; later than the others. 30c.
- I. Gibraltarica.** Flowers large, white tinted with red; fine. 30c.
- I. sempervirens.** EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. April or May. 30c.

IRIS. Iris, or Fleur de Lis.**GERMAN IRIS.**

- I. Apollon.** Golden yellow, striped with plum color; 18 inches. June. 25c.
- I. atropurpurea.** Purple; one of the best. 25c.
- I. Augustina.** Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue. 25c.
- I. aurea.** Clear golden yellow; fine. 25c.
- I. Bougere.** Lilac and velvety purple; distinct; 18 inches. June. 25c.
- I. Celeste.** Delicate light lavender blue. 25c.
- I. Common Purple.** Purple; one of the best. 25c.
- I. Deloismison.** Lavender and purple; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. Eugene Sue.** Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes; 18 inches. June. 25c.
- I. falcata.** Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. flava.** Pale yellow, fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. florentina.** White, tinged with blue and yellow; 2 feet. May. 25c.
- I. Hector.** Light bronze, stained with purple. Fine. 25c.
- I. Ignititia.** White, suffused with purple. 25c.
- I. Jacquesiano.** Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare and remarkable color; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. Jordain.** Deep purple, shaded with rose. 25c.
- I. L'Avenir.** Lavender, a beautiful shade. 25c.
- I. Lemon.** White, spotted with purple, and deep purple stripes; fine; 2 feet. 25c.
- I. Liabaud.** Yellow and maroon; fine. 25c.
- I. Louis Van Houtte.** Salmon, tinged and striped with purple; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. Madame Chereau.** Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge. 25c.
- I. ochroleuca.** Golden yellow; 2 feet. June. 25c.
- I. Pancrea.** Buff and purple; distinct; fine. 25c.
- I. pumila.** Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May. 25c.
- I. reticulata superba.** Center lavender, outer purple; fine. June. 25c.
- I. Sampson.** Rich golden yellow; crimson maroon veined with white; fine. 25c.
- I. Sappho.** Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended. 25c.
- I. Silver King.** Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine. 25c.

JAPAN IRIS.

- I. lævigata.** (*Kämpferi*.) Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil; 3 to 4 feet. July. 30c.

SIBERIAN IRIS.

- I. Siberica.** Deep blue flowers in clusters on long stems; a most prolific bloomer and one of the choicest perennial plants. May. 25c.

LAMIUM. Dead Nettle.

Excellent for rockwork.

- L. album. fol. var.** White flowers; variegated foliage; spreading. May. 25c.
- L. purpureum. fol. var.** Purple flowers. May. 25c.

LATHYRUS. Perennial Pea.

Very desirable climbers, producing a profusion of flowers during the summer. Should be trained on a trellis.

- L. latifolius albidiflorus.** Pure white flowers, in clusters; valuable for cut flowers all summer. 50c.
- L. grandiflorus.** EVER-BLOOMING PEA. Clusters of rose-colored flowers; trailing; 3 to 4 feet; a charming plant; valuable for cut flowers. June to September. 30c.

LIATRIS. Button-Snake Root or Blazing Star.

Showy plants with long spikes of purple and pink flowers.

- L. blanche nova.** Clear lilac; 1 foot. July and August. 25.
L. elegans. Bluish purple; in habit like *pumila*; 1 foot. August. 25c.
L. pumila. Compact spikes of purple flowers; root of a bulbous nature; 6 inches. July. 25c.
L. spicata. Large purple spikes. Very compact. 25c.

LINOSYRIS. Goldilocks.

- L. vulgaris.** A showy perennial; flowers pale yellow in terminal panicles, in autumn. 3 feet. 25c.

LINUM. Flax.

- L. perenne.** PERENNIAL FLAX. Fine blue flowers. July. 25c.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower.

- L. cardinalis.** Spikes of fiery cardinal flowers; very effective; 3 to 4 feet. August and September. 50c.

LOTUS. Bird's Foot Trefoil.

- L. corniculatus.** A very desirable trailing plant, with beautiful bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in clusters. June and July. 25c.

LYCHNIS. Lamp Flower.

Very effective plants in the mixed border.

- L. Chalcedonica.** SCARLET LYCHNIS. Brilliant scarlet; large truss, 3 feet. July and August. 25c.
var. alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers. 25c.
L. diurna fl. pl. RED CAMPION. Deep red flowers in clusters; from early spring until late summer; 2 feet. 50c.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife.

- L. clethroides.** Long, dense spikes of starry-white flowers; 2 feet. July. 25c.
L. nummularia. MONEYWORT. Creeping habit; small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers in June; fine for hanging-baskets and covering rockwork. 25c.
L. thyrsoiflora. Yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. vulgaris*; 3 feet. July. 25c.
L. vulgaris. Yellow, bell-shaped flowers; 2 to 3 feet. June. 25c.

LYTHRUM. Purple Loosestrife.

- L. roseum.** Long, bracing spikes of pink flowers; 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 25c.
L. Salicaria. SPIKED LOOSESTRIFE. Reddish purple flowers; very showy; 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 25c.

MONARDA. Horse-mint, or Balm.

Pretty plants producing bright red flowers.

- M. didyma.** BEE-BALM, OR OSWEGO TEA. Scarlet flowers; a very showy plant in the garden; 2 to 3 feet. June to August. 25c.
var. alba. White flowers. 25c.

OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose.

- Æ. glauca. var. Fraserii.** Golden yellow flowers; very showy; 15 inches. June to August. 25c.

OROBUS. Bitter-Vetch.

- O. niger.** Purple flowers. 25c.
O. vernus. SPRING BITTER-VETCH. Dark purple flowers; early; the most beautiful of its family; 1 foot. May. 25c.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

Showy perennials with large flowers, of rich and striking colors.

- P. bracteatum.** Scarlet; handsome, finely cut foliage; 18 inches. June. 30c.
P. nudicaule. A fine dwarf kind, with deeply lobed and cut leaves, and pretty yellow flowers on hirsute stems. Excellent for the rockery. 30c.
 var. album. A pretty white variety of the preceding, and equally free-flowering. 30c.
P. orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. Deep scarlet; large; very showy; eighteen inches. June. 30c.

PENTSTEMON.

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of showy flowers in great abundance. 25c. each.

PHLOX.

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They are of dwarf habit, perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and yield a profusion of bright, showy bloom. They are hardly equalled by any other hardy plant for the decoration of the garden.

- P. amœna.** LOVELY PHLOX. Flowers pinkish purple, completely covering the plant in spring. One of the best early-flowering species. 25c.
P. procumbens. Lilac, with violet marks near the eye; three inches. May. 25c.
P. subulata. MOSS PINK. Spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, with a darker center, and produced in wonderful profusion in April or May. 25c.
 var. alba. A white flowering variety of the above. Very showy when in flower, presenting to the eye masses of bloom like sheets of snow. 25c.

PLATYCODON. Campanula.

Ornamental showy plants, of erect habit of growth and showy bell-shaped flowers.

- P. grandiflorum.** Large, fine blue flowers; 1 to 2 feet. June and July. 25c.
P. grandiflorum album semi-pleno. White; 18 inches to 2 feet. 25c.

POLEMONIUM. Greek Valerian.

- P. cœruleum.** Terminal spikes of blue flowers; 2 feet. 25c.
P. reptans. A low, spreading plant; blue; 12 inches. May. 25c.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil.

- P. insignis.** Pale yellowish; 18 inches. June. 25c.
P. O'Briana. Blush and salmon; fine; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.
P. pyrenaica. Yellow; dwarf. May. 25c.
P. Russelliana. Deep red, shaded with maroon; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.
P. William Rollinson. Bronze red, edged orange. 50c.

PRIMULA. Primrose.

All very desirable plants for the garden.

- P. acaulis.** COMMON EUROPEAN PRIMROSE. A fine collection. 25c.
P. auricula. All colors mixed. 25c.
P. cortusoides. A pretty little plant, 6 to 9 inches high, with lilac flowers. 25c.
P. elatior. OX-LIP PRIMROSE. 25c.
P. veris. COWSLIP. Flowers bright yellow in terminal umbels, in spring and early summer. 25c.

PULMONARIA. Lungwort.

- P. angustifolia.** Fine violet flowers, 1 foot. April. 25c.
P. maculata. Distinct, blotched foliage; a very fine border plant. 25c.

PYRETHRUM.

A most valuable class of hardy plants. Flowers of good size and form, double like an aster; very useful for bouquets or cut flowers. The plants make showy specimens in the garden. May or June.

FINE NAMED VARIETIES, 50 Cents Each.

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup.

These are among the best of early spring flowers, being very effective.

- R. amplexicaulis.** Flowers snowy white; 6 to 9 inches. April and May. 25c.
R. aconitifolius luteo pleno. Double orange yellow Crowfoot; 2 feet. May and June. 25c.
R. bulbosus. Yellow; double; handsome foliage; 15 inches. May. 25c.
R. montanus. MOUNTAIN BUTTERCUP. Bright, yellow flowers; 6 to 9 inches. May. 25c.
R. speciosus fl. pl. Large, double, orange yellow flowers. 25c.

RHEUM. Rhubarb.

- R. officinale.** Leaves large and quite ornamental; stems branching; flowers greenish; 5 to 6 feet. July and August. 25c.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-flower.

Among the most valuable hardy plants, producing showy golden yellow flowers.

- R. hirta.** Large yellow flowers, with dark center; 1 to 2 feet; a valuable summer flowering plant. June and July. 25c.
R. nitida. Large light yellow flowers; a splendid late flowering plant; 3 to 4 feet. September. 50c.
R. fulgida. Orange yellow, center dark purple. July. 25c.
R. laciniata fl. pl. GOLDEN GLOW, OR SUMMER CHRYSANTHEMUM. A large, showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of 6 to 8 feet the same season planted. Flowers $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, double, well formed, and of a deep golden yellow color, resembling yellow Chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems which render them suitable for cutting. Plants bloom profusely from July till September. One of the best novelties in hardy flowering plants. 25c.
R. sub-tomentosa. Brilliant lemon yellow flowers in autumn; 5 feet. 25c.

SALVIA. Sage.

All species here named are very ornamental and desirable.

- S. afasea.** Fine blue; 2 feet. July and August. 25c.
S. bicolor. Blue and white. 25c.
S. rubicunda. Rosy purple flowers; 1 foot. June. 25c.
S. spelmima. Deep blue; 2 feet. July. 25c.
S. verticillata. Lilac blue; 2 feet. July. 25c.



GOLDEN GLOW.

SANGUINARIA. Bloodroot.

- S. Canadensis.** One of the most desirable and handsome native plants, with roundish palmate-lobed leaves; flowers pure white in April or May; 6 inches. 25c.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort.

- S. ocymoides.** ROCK SOAPWORT. A beautiful dwarf perennial; completely covered in summer with rosy pink flowers. May to August. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA. Saxifrage.

A very interesting and beautiful group of plants, with large, handsome, luxuriant foliage, and showy flowers in early spring; strongly recommended for decorative purposes.

S. cordifolia. Blush; heart-shaped foliage; 6 inches. April and May. 25c.

var. purpurea. Rich purple flowers; effective. 25c.

S. cuneifolia. Rose-colored. May. 25c.

S. lingulata rosea. Rose colored. 25c.

S. lingulata rubra. Red, with dark red foliage; earliest; 6 inches. April and May. 25c.

S. Schmidtii. Red; fine. May. 50c.

S. Siberica. Rose-colored; 6 inches. April and May. 25c.

SCABIOSA. Scabious.

S. caucasica. The finest of the tribe, forming a large, spreading plant, growing from 1½ to 3 feet high. Flowers pale lilac blue, on long, slender stalks. June to September. 50c.

SCIRPUS. Club Grass, or Rush.

S. Holoschoenus variegatus. Spikelets minute, crowded into heads from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. A very ornamental, hardy plant. 25c.

SEDUM. Stone-crop.

The Sedums are of spreading habit, and are valuable for rockeries, baskets, etc. The collection embraces the finest varieties.

S. acre. Good for edging; yellow flowers; 3 inches. 25c.

S. Aizoon. Flat heads of yellow flowers; long, narrow leaves; 18 to 24 inches. 25c.

S. album. White, with small foliage; 3 inches; very pretty. 25c.

S. anacampseros. Purple flowers. 25c.

S. atropurpureum. Dark red foliage and flowers. 25c.

S. cruceatum. White, cross-shaped foliage; 6 inches. July. 25c.

S. hybridum. Pale yellow; small foliage; 6 inches. June. 25c.

S. Kamtschaticum. Golden-yellow, lance-leaved; 9 inches. July. 25c.

S. Maximowiczii. Yellow; 1 foot. July. 25c.

S. oppositifolium. White; opposite-leaved; 3 inches. July. 25c.

S. populifolium. Poplar-leaved; creamy-white; 6 inches. August. 25c.

S. purpurascens. Purple; coarse habit; 1 foot. July. 25c.

S. robustum, or monstrosum. Young growth, sometimes flattened, giving it a fan-shaped appearance; curious; 3 inches. June. 25c.

S. spectabile. SHOWY SEDUM. A splendid fall flowering species; 2 to 3 feet high, and bearing showy clusters of rosy purple flowers. 25c.

S. spurium. White; 6 inches. July. 25c.

S. Telephium hybridum. Dark purple foliage, contrasting finely with *album*; distinct. 25c.

S. Telephium purpureum. Purple flowers and foliage; 1 foot. August. 25c.

S. villosum. White; very dwarf; 2 inches. June. 25c.

S. Sieboldii. Flowers bright pink; foliage glaucous, margined with pink; 6 inches. Fine for rocks. 25c.

SEMPERVIVUM. House-Leek.

S. tectorum. A splendid rock plant. 25c.

SIDA. Indian Mallow.

S. Napæa. Large white flowers in corymbs; 5 feet. Summer. 25c.

SILENE. Catchfly.

S. alpestris. ALPINE CATCHFLY. Flowers large, white, in panicles; 3 to 6 inches. June. 25c.

S. maritima. SEA CATCHFLY. A dwarf plant, 2 to 4 inches high; flowers white, about 1 inch across. June. 25c.

S. Vallesii. SWISS CATCHFLY. White flowers in summer; 6 to 8 inches. June. 25c.

S. viscosa plena. Bright rose and double; one of the best perennials; 1 foot. June. 25c.

SILPHIUM. Rosin-Plant.

S. perfoliatum. CUP-PLANT. Tall growing plants with large, showy yellow flowers; suitable for large gardens; 8 feet. July and August. 25c.

SOLIDAGO. Golden Rod.

S. Shorti. Showy panicles of bright yellow flowers; 5 feet. September. 25c.

SPIRÆA. Meadow-Sweet.

Among the most ornamental and valuable of Herbaceous Plants, and of easy culture.

S. Aruncus. GOAT'S BEARD. Large panicles of creamy-white flowers; one of the best border plants; 4 feet. June. 25c.

S. astilboides. White flowers in panicles; fine; 2 feet. June. 25c.

var. floribunda. White flowers; compact and graceful. 25c.

S. Filipendula. DROPWORT. Large showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; fine foliage; 1 to 2 feet. June. 25c.

var. fl. pl. DOUBLE DROPWORT. Double white flowers; fern-like foliage; 2 to 3 feet. One of the best and most showy perennials. 25c.

S. Humboldtii. Greenish flowers. June. 25c.

S. lobata. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. Flowers deep rose, in large heads; of a robust habit; contrasts finely with *Ulmaria fl. pl.*; 1 foot. June. 25c.

S. palmata elegans. A choice variety having large corymbs of white flowers with red anthers; 2 feet. June. 25c.

S. Ulmaria fl. pl. DOUBLE WHITE MEADOW-SWEET. A very desirable hardy plant; 2 feet. June. 25c.

var. fol. var. Golden variegated foliage; a remarkably handsome plant, not appreciated as it should be. 25c.

S. venusta. Branching, feathery flowers of soft rose color; one of the finest. 25c.

STACHYS. Woundwort.

S. lanata. Purple spikes with soft and silvery foliage; 1 foot. July. 25c.

STATICE. Sea-lavender.

S. alba. Large, compact, white flowers; 15 inches. July and August. 50c.

S. grandiflora. Purplish flowers. 25c.

S. latifolia. Broad, luxuriant foliage; large trusses of lilac flowers; very fine for bouquets when dried; 18 inches. July. 25c.

S. undulata. Wavy-leaved; large trusses of pale lilac flowers; 10 inches. August and September. 30c.

STELLARIA. Stitchwort.

S. graminea var. aurea. Bright golden yellow foliage forming a dense mat; small white flowers; 5 inches. May and June. 25c.

SYMPHYTUM. Comfrey.

S. asperrium. A tall, vigorous species with rough leaves, and covered with prickles; flowers blue in terminal racemes; 2 to 3 feet. May. 25c.

S. officinale. COMFREY. A branching, rough-leaved plant, 1 to 2 feet high; flowers yellowish white. May. 25c.

var. fol. var. One of the finest variegated-leaved plants, enduring the hottest suns. 30c.

TANACETUM. Tansy.

T. Balsamita. Small, pale yellow flowers in autumn; foliage pleasantly scented; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

T. vulgaris var. crispum. Crisp-leaved Tansy. 25c.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue.

T. aquilegifolium. Purple flowers; 2 feet. May to July. 25c.

T. glaucum. Yellow flowers; 2 feet. June and July. 25c.

THYMUS. Thyme.

- T. vulgaris.** COMMON THYME. Small lilac flowers, with a robust habit, of exceedingly aromatic flavor and fragrance; 6 inches. June and July. 25c.
var. variegatis. Variegated-leaved Thyme. 25c.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.

Showy native plants, forming erect bushes 18 to 24 in height; flowers produced in the greatest profusion all summer.

- T. Virginica.** Blue; 18 to 24 inches. 25c.
var. alba. White; 18 to 24 inches. 25c.

TRICYRTIS.

- T. grandiflora.** Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant, and being produced in October and November, make the plant valuable; 2 feet. 25c.

TRILLIUM. Wake-Robin.

Very effective and showy early flowering native plants, deserving a place in every garden.

- T. erectum.** Maroon; 6 to 9 inches. April. 25c.
T. grandiflorum. White; 6 to 9 inches. April. 25c.

TRITOMA. Kniphofia. (Flame-flower.) Torch Lily.

Splendid late blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 5 feet in height, with racemes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendent, orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Requires a slight covering in winter. 30c.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower.

- T. Europæus.** Flowers yellow; very pretty; 18 inches. June. 25c.

TUNICA.

- T. saxifraga.** Small rose-colored flowers; blooms all summer; of dwarf habit; delicate foliage; fine for edging. 25c.

UVULARIA. Bellwort.

- U. grandiflora.** Pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers, from the axils of the leaves; 18 inches. April. 25c.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

- V. officinalis.** Blush white, in large trusses; 3 feet. June. 25c.

VERATRUM.

- V. viride.** Handsome foliage; flowers in long clusters; green. 50c.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

- V. amethystina.** Amethyst blue; 12 to 18 inches. June. 25c.
V. gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure; 1 to 2 feet. May and June. 25c.
V. longifolia subsessilis. Flowers of a beautiful amethystine blue; extra fine; 2 feet. August to October. 50c.
V. rupestris. A fine creeping form with showy spikes of handsome blue flowers; 4 inches. May and June. 25c.
V. verbenacea. A trailing species; blue flowers. 25c.
V. Virginica. White spikes; 3 to 5 feet. August and September. 25c.

VINCA. Myrtle, or Periwinkle.

- V. cærulea minor.* A blue flowering, trailing evergreen. 25c.
V. elegantissima alba. White flowers and glossy green oval foliage. 25c.
V. herbacea. Blue flowers; early; narrow foliage; very pretty. 25c.
V. major variegata. Trailing habit; leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant. 25c.
V. minor aurea variegata. Golden variegation. 25c.
V. purpurea pleno. Double purple flowers. 25c.

VIOLA ODORATA. Sweet Violet.

- V. California.* Single purple. 25c.
V. cornuta. Large pale single blue flowers. 25c.
 var. alba. White flowers. 25c.
V. La France. A fine new variety; flowers large, single blue. 25c.
V. Marie Louise. Very large, double fragrant flowers, lavender blue and white; forces well. 25c.
V. Neapolitan. Lavender blue; large, double, fragrant flowers; a fine winter bloomer. 25c.
V. Princess of Wales. Single blue. 25c.
V. obliqua striata. Flowers single, dark blue, striped with white; scentless; plant bushy and free blooming. 25c.
V. Queen Victoria. Large, violet-blue flowers, single; very fragrant; one of the hardiest of all. 25c.
V. Swanley White. Large, double white flowers; very fragrant. 25c.

VINCETOXICUM.

- V. acuminatum.* MOSQUITO PLANT. Clusters of pretty white flowers all summer; 1 to 2 feet. 25c.

YUCCA. Spanish Bayonet.

Has a fine appearance; the stem is 2 feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork.

- Y. filamentosa.* ADAM'S NEEDLE. Thread-leaved, creamy-white; 3 to 4 feet. July. 50c.



YUCCA.

PART III.

ROSE DEPARTMENT.

In order to supply the increasing demand for Roses, we have enlarged our facilities and are now propagating plants on a more extensive scale than ever.

We annually import all new varieties of apparent merit and carefully test them, retaining only such kinds as prove meritorious, and the same course is pursued with regard to novelties originated in this country, so that our collection embraces the best.

We endeavor, in our Catalogue, to present the merits of each variety fairly and faithfully, being cautious not to overpraise, preferring to say too little rather than too much. Recognizing the importance of robust, healthy habit, hardiness and freedom of bloom, combined with beauty of flower, we propagate largely varieties possessing these characteristics, and most strongly and confidently recommend such kinds for general planting; and we also give due attention to those choice and beautiful varieties which are less vigorous or robust, and which therefore require extra care to be grown to perfection. In the hands of the rose lover these moderate growers receive the attention they justly deserve, and amply repay the skill and care bestowed upon them.

Our immense stock and great variety of hardy roses enable us to furnish assortments adapted to various purposes, and intending purchasers are invited to examine our lists, and whenever we can be of any assistance in making selections our services will be cheerfully given.

For the convenience of our customers we have placed on page 138 an alphabetical list of all the roses described in this Catalogue.

MANETTI STOCK.

We grow roses in two ways; viz., on their own roots from cuttings, and budded low on the Manetti. The Manetti stock was obtained many years ago from Como, Italy, by Thomas Rivers, and has largely superseded the Dog Rose and other stocks. We find many varieties of Roses grown on this stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the Summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded Roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, Etc.

When to Plant. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer *Fall planting for all hardy kinds.* Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and *firmly pressed in with the foot*, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others to remove one-half or one third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this.* As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

Protection. All of the Tea, Bengal, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the Winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all Roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or, better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, *oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.*

Insects. These are the *bugbears* which prevent many from cultivating the Queen of Flowers, but they offer little discouragement to loyal subjects, for generally it is only the careless and indolent who greatly suffer from these pests. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The Aphid is among the most annoying foes, and particularly infests plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is not only very effective in destroying insects where it can be confined, as in green-houses, but it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid. Hence, instead of fumigating greenhouses, it is customary now to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life. This method will probably supersede the old way of fumigating with tobacco smoke, which we have always found, up to the present time, the best mode where appliances can be had for confining the smoke; this, however, is not very convenient for use in dwelling houses, but we have other excellent remedies which are more practicable. Take four ounces of quassia chips, and boil them ten minutes in a gallon of soft water: strain off the chips and add four ounces of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools, stirring well before using. It may be applied with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes have elapsed, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above, only tobacco stems—say a quarter of a pound—are used instead of quassia.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly, larvæ, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain. The red spider may be generally kept off by keeping the plants daily syringed with water. When plants are once infested with this dreaded insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone disperse or destroy them. This application will, of course, cause the foliage to drop off, but it is the only remedy we know to be efficacious. The red spider very seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to the plants under glass.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to, for, like the red spider, it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil-soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

See also Page 5.

In case *budded* plants are ordered, state whether we shall send the same varieties on own roots, in case we cannot supply them budded. This is necessary where parties ordering have any preference for either mode. *When nothing is said we exercise our best judgment, and if out of budded plants send those on their own roots, and "vice versa."*

Amateurs in ordering will do well to leave the selections to us so far as possible, *but our list is open to all to make their own selections.* Purchasers, however, will please say if they wish us to substitute in case all the varieties ordered cannot be supplied. In such case we always endeavor to send something better, where it is possible, than the kind called for. *We do not substitute without being requested to do so.*

Roses by Express. *When no directions are given as to what way the plants are to be sent, we always forward by Express at the purchaser's cost.* The plants which we send in this way (except the new and very scarce varieties) are one-year-old buds, or one to two-year-old plants on own roots, and are dormant. *These plants are the only ones suitable for immediate effective results.*

Note carefully the habit of growth as stated in the description, and you will not be disappointed in the size of the plants. We have the very best quality of each kind that it is possible to grow.

ARRANGEMENT.

We divide the Rose Department of the Catalogue into two divisions:

DIVISION I. Summer Roses, or those which bloom in June and July only. This includes the Ayrshire, Prairie, Austrian, Damask, Provence, Hybrid China or Gallica, and Moss classes.

DIVISION 2. Perpetual or Autumnal Roses, or those which bloom more than once in one season; many of them bloom at intervals from May to November, notably the Teas, Hybrid Teas and some of the Bourbons. This division includes the Bourbon, Bengal Tea, Perpetual Moss, Polyantha, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant, Hybrid Noisette and Rugosa classes.

In each class some superior varieties for general cultivation will be found printed in **CAPITALS.** These are commended to inexperienced amateurs, as being of good constitution and the most desirable in limited collections.

Whenever known, we give the raiser's name and the year when the variety was sent out.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these make a fair, compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—Dwarf; these are the most delicate or slow growing sorts. Among hardy Roses, those marked *dwf.* should almost invariably be budded.

ABBREVIATIONS, describing the classes to which the varieties belong.

A.—Austrian.	H. Cl.—Hybrid Climbing.	Pol.—Polyantha.
Ay.—Ayrshire.	H. N.—Hybrid Noisette.	P.—Prairie.
Beng.—Bengal.	H. R.—Hybrid Remontant.	Prov.—Provence.
B.—Bourbon.	H. Rug.—Hybrid Rugosa.	Rug.—Rugosa.
Dam.—Damask.	H. T.—Hybrid Tea.	S.—Scotch.
H. Ch.—Hybrid China.	M.—Moss.	T.—Tea.
H. B.—Hybrid Briar.	P. M.—Perpetual Moss.	

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION.

1st.—**Habit of growth.**—*Vig.*, free, mod., *dwf.*

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Medium, “ “ 2 3 “ “

Large, “ “ 3 4 “ “

Very large, “ “ 4 5 “ “

4th.—**Fullness.**—**SEMI-DOUBLE.** With 2 to 4 rows of petals. **DOUBLE.** Having more than 4 rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. **FULL.** When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—**CUPPED.** Inner petals shorter than the outer ones, the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved; example, *Baroness Rothschild*. **GLOBULAR.** Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one about the other, tapering from the center. Example, *Comtesse de Serenye*. **FLAT.** The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view. Example, *Mme. Hardy*.

6th.—**Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.**

It is hoped that the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

PRICES OF ROSES.

LARGE DORMANT FIELD GROWN PLANTS BY EXPRESS.

50 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25 per 100, except where noted.

All large planters who have not bought of us are urged to visit our grounds and see the quality of the plants we offer; we are sure they will be convinced of the superiority of our stock, and that the best are the cheapest.

Particular attention is called to the care we have always exercised in keeping our stock true to name, and also that, with a very few exceptions, separately noted, we grow those sorts only that are thoroughly distinct, and of healthy habit. Plants that are false to name, or are constitutionally of weak growth and sickly habit, are dear at any price.

BUDDED PLANTS.

There are a number of varieties which propagate from cuttings with so much difficulty, some of them utterly refusing to grow, that in order to obtain good plants it is necessary to bud them on the Manetti stock. Varieties that can only be furnished as budded plants are so noted in the description.

GENERAL LIST.

(See Price List Page 122.)

DIVISION I.—SUMMER ROSES.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

CLASS I.—CLIMBING OR SARMENTOUS ROSES.

AYRSHIRE ROSES (*Rosa arvensis hybrida*).

These are of slender, rapid growth, often running fifteen feet in one season, and are used in covering buildings, etc. They do not require rich soil, and should be pruned very little, or not at all; they are somewhat less hardy and less valuable than the Hybrid Climbing and Prairie Roses.

Bennett's Seedling, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1840.) Pure white double flowers of medium size. On own roots.

PRAIRIE ROSES (*Rosa rubifolia*).

These are much the most valuable of all the non-remontant climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets generally of a dark color; for rapidity of growth they equal the Ayrshires, and surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season when other summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently as varieties of the Prairie Rose.

BALTIMORE BELLE, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine. On own roots.

Gem of the Prairies, *free.* (*Adolphus Burgess*, 1865.) Red, occasionally blotched with white; a supposed cross between *Queen of the Prairies* and *Madame Laffay*. Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant. Budded plants.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, *vig.* (*Samuel Feast*, 1843.) Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated. On own roots.

Setigera. THE MICHIGAN OR PRAIRIE ROSE. Now that single roses are so popular, this variety will be much sought after. It is a climber, and when trained over a verandah makes a beautiful display. Large, single flowers, of a deep rose color. On own roots.

CLASS II.—AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES.

(*Rosa Lutea*.)

These require careful pruning. Remove weakly wood altogether, and only shorten a few inches the shoots left for flowering. If pruned close they will not bloom, as the flowers are produced from the terminal shoots of the old wood. *They are not grown on own roots, but only as budded plants.*

Austrian Copper. Flowers single, brilliant coppery red, outside of petals dull gold. Very effective. Budded plants.

Austrian Yellow. Single flowers, rich golden yellow. Budded plants.

Harrison's Yellow, *free.* (*Harrison*, 1830.) Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian. Budded plants.

PERSIAN YELLOW, *free.* (*Willock*, 1830.) Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. Budded plants.

CLASS III.—MOSS ROSES.

(*Rosa centifolia muscosa.*)

This is a favorite class with everyone, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers are invaluable.

They are subject, as a class, to mildew, and require close pruning and high culture. They amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

The charm of a Moss Rose is the bud. Such kinds as the *Common*, *Gracilis*, and *Crested*, with graceful buds, are especially recommended.

Common Moss, *free*. Pale rose; very beautiful buds. A great favorite. Budded plants.

Comtesse de Murinais, *vig.* (*Vibert*, 1843.) White, tinged with flesh.

CRESTED MOSS, *free.* (*Vibert*, 1827.) Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose. Budded plants.

Crimson Globe. (*W. Paul & Son*, 1891.) Large, full, deep crimson, perfectly globular. A fine variety. Budded plants.

Gracilis, *free*. Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses. Budded plants.

Princess Adelaide, *vig.* (*Laffay*, 1845.) Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely. On own roots.

WHITE BATH, *mod.* (*Salter*, 1817.) White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best White Moss. Budded plants.

CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS ROSES. (Hardy.)

In this class we place all the varieties of Summer Roses grown by us, that are not described in the three preceding classes. Many of the groups of Summer Roses, by hybridization, are greatly intermixed; in some classes but one or two varieties are considered worth growing; on this account we see no use in a catalogue for a multitude of divisions, and therefore place them all in one class.

Centifolia, **Cabbage**, or **Common Provence**, [*Prov.*] *free*. Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A superb variety. Budded plants.

Coupe d'Hebe, [*H. Ch.*] *vig.* (*Laffay*, 1840.) Deep pink; moderately large, cup-shaped flowers; seven leaflets. A fine rose. Budded plants.

Cooling's Single Crimson Bedder. A charming addition to the single and garden roses; quite distinct; semi-dwarf habit; color glowing crimson; flowers very large and produced in clusters.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (*Turner*, 1894.) The wonderful Japanese Rose, by far the most important and valuable acquisition of recent years. The Crimson Rambler is unquestionably an acquisition, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit, strong and rapid growth, with handsome shining foliage, and produces in marvelous abundance clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which will make this new claimant for admiration an assured favorite. For verandahs, walls, pillars, and fences, it is a most suitable plant. If grown in beds and pegged down it produces marvelous heads of bloom, or it can be grown in bush form and thus become a most striking object. We planted this rose out of doors, along with Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses, and the plants came through the winter even better than many of the hardy varieties, remaining fresh and green to the very tips. But it is not only for out-door use that it is valuable; it can be employed most satisfactorily for decorating in-doors when grown in pots, and for forcing at Easter time when pot-grown specimens bring high prices. We are satisfied that this is the greatest rose novelty of recent years.

Dawson, *vig.* (*Jackson Dawson*.) A vigorous and hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. Flowers are clustered like those of the *Rosa Multiflora*. They are quite full, of a deep pink color, and very fragrant. Own roots.



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

(From a Photograph of a Single Branch which contained 21 clusters with 364 individual flowers. Grown in our nurseries.)

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briars, *vig.* (*Lord Penzance*, 1894 and 1895.) Apart from their extreme beauty they are most interesting, being crosses between common Sweet Briar and various other roses. It is certain they are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of the most beautiful tints.



MAGNA CHARTA.

AMY ROBSART. Lovely deep rose.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN. Dark crimson.

BRENDA. Maiden's blush or peach.

CATHARINE SEYTON. Rosy pink.

EDITH BELLENDEN. Pale rose.

FLORA M'IVOR. Pure white blushed rose.

GREEN MANTLE. Bright pink.

JEANIE DEANS. Scarlet crimson.

JULIA MANNERING. Porcelain pink.

LADY PENZANCE. Beautiful soft tint of copper.

LORD PENZANCE. Soft shade of fawn or ecru.

LUCY ASHTON. Pretty white blooms with pink edges.

LUCY BERTRAM. Deep crimson.

MEG MERRILIES. Crimson.

MINNA. Pure white.

ROSE BRADWARDINE. Beautiful clear rose.

Madame Hardy, Damask, *vig.* (*Hardy*, 1832.) White, large, very full, flat form; highly fragrant. Budded plants.

MADAME PLANTIER, [H. Ch.] *free*. (*Plantier*, 1835.) Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

MAGNA CHARTA, [H. Ch.] *vig.* (*W. Paul*, 1876.) Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Valuable for forcing.

Moschata Alba, (*Single Musk Rose*.) Large single white flowers, slightly tinged pink. A distinct, pretty flower.

Multiflora Japonica. A charming species, introduced from Japan more than a century ago, but only recently brought to notice. It is exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden-colored anthers make a charming contrast with the snowy-white petals. It is extremely hardy and grows rapidly, and is a valuable shrub. On own roots.

Paul Verdier, [H. Ch.] *vig.* (*C. Verdier*, 1866.) Carmine red; large, well built flowers.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosine*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Flowers medium size, pink, in clusters, very pretty.

Stanwell Perpetual, [S.] *mod.* (*Lee*.) Blush, medium size; double, delicately scented; foliage very small. A hybrid which blooms in the autumn. Blossoms very early in Spring. Budded plants.

White Rambler (*Thalia*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Small or medium, daisy-like, pretty white flowers in large clusters; fragrant, very ornamental.

Yellow Rambler (*Aglaia*), *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1896.) Flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, in clusters of 6 to 10. Yellow in bud, but white when fully open; when half open the flowers are tinged with yellow, slightly fragrant. Plant vigorous and free-blooming; hardy, very pretty and desirable.

Wichuriana syn. *Rosa Luciae*. **MEMORIAL ROSE**. A distinct and valuable variety from Japan; it is a low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, 1½ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the *Banksia* rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries. On own roots.

HYBRID WICHURIANA ROSES.

The habit of these Roses is the same as the *Rosa Wichuriana* or Memorial Rose.

Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double pure white flowers, 2 inches in diameter, and sweetly scented. Growth free; luxuriant foliage.

Pink Roamer. Flowers single in close heads, nearly 2 inches in diameter; color bright, rich pink, orange red stamens; fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Perfectly formed, double flowers in great profusion; about 1½ inches in diameter; color soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. Double flowers of a beautiful rose color, about 2 inches in diameter; fragrant. The most vigorous of the set.



DIVISION II.—PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

BLOOMING CONTINUALLY, OR AT INTERVALS FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

CLASS I.

HYBRID REMONTANT OR HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

(*Rosa damascena hybrida*.)

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots should be closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like *Alfred Colomb*, *Louis Van Houtte*, *Mme. Victor Verdier*, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. However, many of them yield a fair second crop of flowers in the autumn, which is very acceptable. Aside from this, there is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

Abel Carriere, *mod.* (*E. Verdier*, 1875.) Velvety crimson with fiery center. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in autumn. Budded plants.

Abel Grand, *free.* (*Damaizin*, 1865.) Silvery pink, sometimes glossy rose; large, full, fragrant; valuable in the autumn. Budded plants.

ALFRED COLOMB, *free.* (*Lacharme*, 1865.) Raised from *Jacqueminot*. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.



FRANCOIS LEVET.

American Beauty, vig. (*Honorable G. Bancroft: sent out by Geo. Field & Bro., 1885.*) Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing. Budded and grafted plants.

ANNE DE DIESBACH, vig. (*Lacharme, 1858.*) Syn. *Glory of France*. Raised from *La Reine*. Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN, vig. (*Liabaud, 1871.*) Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, mod. or dwarf. (*Perret, 1867.*) Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer. Budded plants.

Baronne Prevost, vig. (*Deprez; sent out by Cochet in 1842.*) Pure rose color; very large, very full, flat form; a free bloomer, fragrant; very hardy.

Boieldieu, vig. (*Garcon, 1887.*) Cherry red, very large, very full; flat form. Budded plants.

Captain Hayward, vig. (*Bennett, 1894.*) Flowers very large; color bright carmine crimson; vigorous and free-flowering. Budded plants. 75c.

Caroline d'Arden, vig. (*A. Dickson & Sons, 1888.*) Very large, full; pure soft rose color; of delightful fragrance; petals of great substance. A variety of merit. Budded plants.

Caroline de Sansal, vig. (*Raised by Deprez, sent out by Hippolyte Jamain, 1849.*) Pale flesh color deepening toward the center; large, full, flat, often irregular in form. Rather subject to mildew, but a lovely rose when perfect, and one of the hardiest. Generally the best in autumn.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE, free or mod. (*Lacharme, 1861.*) From *Gen. Jacqueminot* and *Victor Verdier*. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish green; few thorns of light red. A splendid rose.

Charles Margottin, mod. (*Margottin, 1865.*) A seedling from *Jules Margottin*. Reddish crimson; form semi-cupped very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped; smooth; reddish wood with occasional red spines; an excellent, distinct sort. Budded plants.

CLIO, vig. (*Wm. Paul & Son, 1895.*) Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-color shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage. One of the best roses. Budded plants.

Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant, mod. (*Marest, 1859.*) Deep pink of moderate size; full, fragrant, and of perfect globular form. A lovely rose, very hardy. Budded plants.

Comtesse de Serenye, mod. (*Lacharme, 1874.*) Silvery pink, often mottled; a full, finely shaped, globular flower of medium size, slightly fragrant; not reliable about opening, but a very free bloomer. The blooms are not good in wet weather. Appears in perfection late in the season, after most of the hybrids have passed out of bloom. Requires and merits extra care. Budded plants.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD, mod. (*Guillot-pere, 1869.*) A seedling from *Victor Verdier*. Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing.

Dinsmore, vig. (*Peter Henderson, 1887.*) Scarlet crimson, large, double, very fragrant, free bloomer. Budded plants.

Duke of Albany, vig. (*W. Paul & Son, 1882.*) Vivid crimson when first opening, becoming darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; a free autumnal bloomer. Budded plants.

Duke of Teck, free or vig. (*G. Paul, 1880.*) Very bright crimson; full, medium size; particularly fine early in the season. Much the best of its type. Budded plants.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, vig. (*A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.*) Rich brilliant velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. A vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. It should be in every collection. Budded plants.

Eclair, vig. (*Lacharme, 1883.*) Fiery red, large, handsome, in the way of *Charles Lefebvre*. Budded plants. 75c.

Ellen Drew, vig. (*A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.*) A sport from *Duchesse de Morny*, color light silver pink with peach shading, very distinct. In size, substance, and habit of growth it is similar to the parent variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Eugene Furst, vig. (*Soupert & Notting*, 1876.) Velvety crimson shaded with deep crimson; large and full, of good shape; fragrant. A fine dark Rose. Budded plants. 75c.

Eugenie Verdier, dwf. (*Guillot-fils*, 1869.) Raised from *Victor Verdier*. Beautiful silvery pink, tinged with fawn; large, full, finely formed; exquisite buds; large lustrous foliage; forces well. One of the most beautiful roses of the *Victor Verdier* type. Budded plants.

FISHER HOLMES, free or vig. (*E. Verdier*, 1865.) Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

FRANCOIS LEVET, vig. (*A. Levet*, 1880.) Cherry red; medium size; well formed; of the *Paul Verdier* style; very free bloomer. Valuable on account of its vigorous habit. On own roots.

FRANCOIS MICHELON, free. (*Levet*, 1871.) A seedling from *La Reine*. Deep carmine rose; very large, full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Habit very erect. A distinct, choice sort; excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn. Budded plants.

Gabriel Tournier, free or vig. (*Levet*, 1876.) Rosy red; large globular flowers, particularly free in autumn. Budded plants.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, vig. (*Roussel*, 1853.) A probable seedling from the Hybrid China, *Gloire des Rosamanes*. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

General Washington, mod. (*Granger*, 1861.) A seedling from *Triomphe de l'Exposition*. Bright red, with crimson shade; large, flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer. Budded plants.

George Prince, free or vig. (*E. Verdier*, 1864.) Rosy crimson; a free blooming, excellent rose.

Gloire Lyonnaise, vig. (*Guillot-fils*, 1885.) White, tinted yellow; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance. Budded plants.

Gloire de Margottin, vig. (*Margottin*, 1887.) Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, globular, of good shape, elongated bud; fragrant; vigorous and free-flowering.

Gustave Piganeau, vig. (*Pernet-fils, Ducher*, 1890.) Large, equalling *Paul Neyron* in size; full and cupped; brilliant carmine lake; buds long. Very free blooming. Budded plants. 75c.

Heinrich Schultheis, vig. (*Bennett*, 1882.) From *Mabel Morrison*, and *E. Y. Teas*. Large, good form, and very full; color pinkish rose; sweet scented. Free blooming. Budded plants. 50c.

HELEN KELLER, vig. (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1895.) Flowers large, of most perfect form, and fragrant. Color brilliant rosy cerise. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer. A most distinct and lovely rose.



MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.



LADY HELEN STEWART.

Horace Vernet, dwf. or mod. (*Guillot*, 1866.) Crimson illumined with scarlet; large, double, of wavy outline; in constitution delicate. Budded plants.

JEAN LIABAUD, free. (*Liabaud*, 1875.) Crimson maroon, illumined with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose.

Jeannie Dickson, vig. (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1890.) Color rosy pink, entire margin of petals edged with silvery pink, base of petals having a pale yellow zone. A new shade of color. Flowers large, full, with a very high center which stands up prominently. Budded plants.

JOHN HOPPER, free. (*Ward*, 1862.) A seedling from *Jules Margottin*, fertilized by *Mme Vidot*. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Jubilee, vig. (*M. H. Walsh, sent out by P. Henderson & Co.*, 1897.) Flowers very large; color described as intense crimson maroon red; fragrance strong and lasting. Plant very vigorous; large, dark green foliage. 75c.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET, *vig. or free.* (*Liabaud*, 1878.) Pink, distinct, very large, cupped-shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, *Baroness Rothschild*. One of the choicest. Budded plants.

MADAME VICTOR VERDIER, *mod.* (*E. Verdier*, 1863.) Carmine-crimson; large, full, very fragrant; excellent.

Marchioness of Dufferin. (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1891.) Large, beautiful rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals. Budded plants.

Marchioness of Lorne, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Sons*, 1889.) Large, full, cupped shape; buds long and handsome, rich and fulgent rose-color, shaded with vivid carmine, remarkable for its perpetual habit.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1893.) Flowers of great size, measuring seven inches across, perfectly formed, and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest roses. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England. We have had this variety in flower for several seasons, and regard it as a decided acquisition to the list of hardy white roses. Budded plants.

MARGARET DICKSON, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1891.) Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green.

MARGUERITE DE ST. AMANDE, *free.* (*Sansal*, 1864.) Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state; this variety will give more fine blooms in the autumn than almost any other in the class. One of most valuable roses. Budded plants.

MARIE BAUMANN, *mod.* (*Baumann*, 1863.) Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant. Extra fine. Budded plants.

MARIE RADY, *free.* (*Fontaine*, 1865.) Vermilion, shaded with crimson; large, very full, of fine globular form. A fragrant, superb sort, but a shy bloomer in autumn.

Marquise de Castellane, *mod.* (*Pernet*, 1869.) Carmine rose, a bright and permanent shade, very large; very full, not fragrant, but a very effective exhibition variety. Budded plants.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *vig.* (*E. & B.*, 1884.) Raised from the seed of *Gen. Jacqueminot*. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine, much like a light colored *Marie Baumann*, or a shade deeper than *Marie Rady*, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage, and form of flower, it resembles *Alfred Colomb*, but the

Lady Arthur Hill, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1890.) Large, full, symmetrical; lilac rose; distinct and fine. An abundant bloomer. Budded plants.

LADY HELEN STEWART, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Son's* 1887.) Bright crimson scarlet; large, full, and of perfect form, produced on long stiff stems, highly perfumed; distinct and fine. A beautiful and valuable variety.

La Reine, *free or vig.* (*Laffay*, 1844.) Glossy rose, large, moderately full; very free flowering, and one of the most hardy.

Laurence Allen, *vig.* (*Cooling*, 1897.) Flowers large, full, with high center; color clear soft pink, with lighter shading; growth strong and erect; early and free flowering; fragrant. 75c.

La Rosiere, *free.* (*Damaizin*, 1874.) Belonging to the *Prince Camille* type. Velvety-crimson. A fine rose excelling *Prince Camille*; petals with good substance.

Louis Van Houtte, *dwarf. or mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1869.) Crimson-maroon; medium size; sometimes large, full. A tender sort, but very free blooming, and one of the best crimson roses we have. Budded plants. 75c.

MABEL MORRISON, *mod.* (*Broughton*, 1878.) White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with *Baroness Rothschild*. A very valuable white rose. Budded plants.

seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness, and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved *Alfred Colomb*, and as good a rose as has been raised by anyone. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color.



MARGARET DICKSON.

MAURICE BERNARDIN, *vig.* or *free*. (*Granger*, 1861.) Syn. *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, *Exposition de Brie*. A seedling from *Gen. Jacqueminot*. Bright crimson; large, moderately full; a good free blooming sort, generally coming in clusters. Perhaps the most prolific of all crimson roses in the spring.

Mavourneen, *free*. (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1895.) Flowers large, full, and perfectly formed; color delicate silvery flesh-white, shaded rose at base of petals. In every respect a lovely rose. 75c.

Merveille de Lyon, *mod.* (*Pernet*, 1882.) Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny-rose; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape. A seedling from *Baroness Rothschild*, with the same habit, but larger. A superb variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Mrs. Frank Cant, *vig.* (*F. Cant*, 1897.) Flowers large, very full, perfectly formed, and produced abundantly. Color beautiful clear pink, the edge and back of petals silvery white, while the base of the petals is fully two shades deeper in color. Growth erect and vigorous. 75c.

Mrs. F. W. Sandford, *free*. (*Curtis & Sandford*, 1897.) A sport from *Mrs. John Laing*, which it resembles in all but color—this is beautiful blush shading to white. 75c.

MRS. JOHN LAING, *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1887.) A seedling from *Francois Michelin*: soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground. The most beautiful rose of recent introduction.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1894.) Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large, of perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn. Growth vigorous. Awarded gold medal of the National Rose Society of England and many first-class certificates. A valuable addition.

Oakmont, *vig.* Deep bright rose color, in the way of *Paul Neyron*, but blooms much more freely, delightfully scented; continues in bloom all summer, and is one of the best varieties for very early winter forcing. Budded plants.

Oskar Cordel, *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1897.) Flowers very large, full, round, cup-shaped; color bright carmine very rich; sweetly scented and free flowering. 75c.

Paul's Early Blush, *vig.* (*Paul & Son*, 1894.) Flowers large, double; color light silvery blush. Vigorous and free flowering. A beautiful and valuable rose. 75c.

Paul's Single White, *vig.* Large, single white flowers. Very free. 75c.

Paul Jamain, *free*. (*Jamain*, 1878.) Crimson, slightly tinged with violet-red; similar to *Charles Lefebvre*. Budded plants.

PAUL NEYRON, *vig.* (*Levet*, 1869.) A seedling from *Victor Verdier*, fertilized by *Anne de Dresbach*. Deep rose color; good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing.

PIERRE NOTTING, *free*. (*Portemer*, 1863.) Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large or very large; globular form, pointed buds; highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the autumn; should be in every collection.

Pride of Waltham, *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1882.) Delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, flowers large and full. One of the finest of its color. Budded plants.



ULRICH BRUNNER.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN, *free*. (*E. Verdier*, 1861.) Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Prince de Portia, *free*. (*E. Verdier*, 1865.) Vermilion; medium size; moderately full, well formed, one of the most fragrant; a splendid variety. Budded plants. 75c.

Queen of Waltham, *mod. or free*. (*W. Paul & Son*, 1875.) Cherry crimson, flowers of good size and form; a late blooming variety; quite fragrant. Budded plants.

Rev. Alan Cheales, *vig.* (*Paul & Son*, 1897.) Flowers very large, pæony-shaped; color pure lake, with reflexed silvery white, shaded back petals. Very vigorous and free. 75c.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *mod.* (*Turner*, 1875.) Carmine rose; a fine enduring shade; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming sorts; superb. Budded plants.

Robert Duncan, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1897.) Flowers large, perfectly formed; color bright rosy lake; vigorous growth; flowering abundantly. 75c.

Tom Wood, *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1896.) Color cherry red; petals large, shell-shaped and of immense substance; flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed; growth vigorous and of free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously from early summer until late in the autumn; foliage distinct. 75c.

ULRICH BRUNNER, *vig.* (*Levet*, 1881.) Raised from *Paul Neyron*. Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; plant vigorous, hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture.

Vick's Caprice, *vig.* (*James Vick*, 1889.) A sport from *Archduchess d'Autriche*. Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free blooming. Budded plants.

Victor Verdier, *mod.* (*Lacharme*, 1859.) Bright rose, with carmine center, a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth. This variety, with its numerous progeny, is more tender than any of the other types in the class. A beautiful rose.



ROW OF CRIMSON RAMBLER.

CLASS II. RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

(*Rosa rugosa.*)

This is a very interesting group, of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.

Agnes Emily Carman, (*E. S. Carman.*) A rugosa hybrid obtained by crossing the common pink rugosa with *Harrison's Yellow*. Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of *Gen. Jacqueminot*; very free blooming, and continuing in bloom nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage, and very hardy.

America, *vig.* (*Jackson Dawson*, 1894.) Crimson lake; large, open single flowers.

Belle Poitevine, *vig.* (*Bruant*, 1895.) Deep rose color. Flowers semi-double.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT, *vig.* (*Cochet-Cochet*, 1894.) A new variety with double, pure white flowers, possessing a delightful fragrance. A distinct and beautiful rose.

Chedane Guinoisseau. (*Chedane-Guinoisseau*, 1896.) Flowers very large, very full; color fine satiny rose; flowers in clusters and continues till frost.

MADAME G. BRUANT, *vig.* (*Bruant*, 1888.) One of the first of a new race of hybrids. In the bud state the flowers are long and pointed, when open, semi-double; pure white and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals throughout the summer; exceptionally hardy and vigorous; forms a handsome bush. Budded plants.

Rugosa alba, *mod.* A species from Japan. Single, pure white flowers of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub.

Rugosa rubra, *vig.* Another Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich rosy red color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant. Makes a beautiful low hedge.

Souvenir de Pierre Leperdrieux, *vig.* (*Cochet-Cochet*, 1896.) Flowers double, in immense clusters; color bright vinous red. Very vigorous; superb foliage; abundant fruits. Very ornamental.

CLASS III.—HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

(*Rosa hybrida scandens.*)

These are of modern origin, coming from various sources; many of them are sports from varieties of Remontant Roses. A valuable and interesting group. None of them make growth enough to cover large buildings, but for trellis or pillar work they are very desirable.

Climbing Jules Margottin, *vig.* (*Cranston*, 1875.) Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. It may be grown either as a Pillar Rose, or by pruning kept in bush form; it should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier, *free.* (*G. Paul*, 1871.) Carmine rose. Budded plants.

Paul's Carmine Pillar, *vig.* (*Paul & Son*, 1896.) Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine, and produced abundantly. Grows ten to twelve feet in a season.

CLASS IV.—PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

(*Rosa centifolia muscosa.*)

These have the same characteristics as the other Moss Roses, except that they flower in Autumn. A great many so-called Perpetual Roses have been sent out, but those which we offer are the only ones, in our opinion, that are worth growing. None of these give buds that are equal in quality to some of the Summer varieties, but they come at a time of the year when the others are not to be had, and are therefore useful.

BLANCHE MOREAU, *vig.* (*Moreau-Robert*, 1880.) Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form: the buds and flowers produced in clusters and freely furnished with a deep green moss. A valuable variety.

Salet, *free or vig.* (*Lacharme*, 1854.) Light rose, large, full, pretty in bud. Budded plants.

CLASS V.—HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

(*Rosa Noisettiana hybrida.*)

This is a modern group of considerable importance, obtained chiefly from crosses between Remontant, Bourbon and Noisette Roses. They generally flower in small clusters, and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small are generally of good form. They are of about the same hardiness as the Bourbons and Hybrid Teas, requiring a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals. It is a class quite subject to mildew.



MARSHALL P. WILDER.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.

- COQUETTE DES ALPES**, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme*, 1867.) White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long-jointed; larger flowers than the others. The strongest grower of the entire class.
- Coquette des Blanchés**, *vig. or free.* (*Lacharme*, 1872.) Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower.
- Eliza Boelle**, *mod.* (*Guillot*, 1869.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size; full, beautiful circular form. An exquisite rose. Budded plants.

CLASS VI.—TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES. (Half hardy.)

- Antoine Rivoire**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*Pernet Ducher*, 1896.) Flowers large, full, rosy flesh on a yellow ground, shaded with bright carmine; beautiful pale green foliage; plant vigorous. A lovely rose. 75c
- Augustine Guinoisseau**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*Guinoisseau*, 1889.) Flowers white, slightly tinted with flesh. Sometimes called *White La France*.
- Belle Siebrecht**, syn. **Mrs. W. J. Grant**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1895.) A valuable rose. Color imperial pink of the richest shade; flowers large, beautifully formed and long, tapering shape, with high center, and when half blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner; sweetly perfumed. A vigorous grower, with large glossy foliage of leathery texture. 75c.
- Duchess of Albany**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1883.) A sport from the well known and popular *La France*. While it resembles its parent in several respects, it is quite distinct in color, being of a rich, deep, even tint, and the shape is more finished; it is equally vigorous, free blooming and fragrant.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**, [T.] *vig.* (*Lambert & Reiter*, 1891.) An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia, and is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering, blooming at every shoot.
- LA FRANCE**, [H. T.] *mod. or free.* (*Guillot-fils*, 1867.) Raised from seed of a Tea Rose. Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer. The sweetest and most useful of all Roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.
- Maman Cochet**, [T.] *vig.* (*S. Cochet*, 1893.) Flowers large, full, clear carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow. Plant very vigorous and free flowering.
- Meteor**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*Bennett*, 1887.) Rich, dark, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; a constant bloomer; healthy, with no tendency to mildew; admirable for forcing.
- Pink Rover**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*W. Paul & Son*, 1890.) Flowers very pale pink, deeper in the center, large, full, and expanded; exceedingly sweet; buds long, clean and handsome. Of semi-climbing habit.
- Souvenir du President Carnot**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*J. Pernet*, 1895.) Flowers very large and full, bud long in the way of Niphetos; color rosy flesh, shaded white at the edges of the petals; form perfect. Growth vigorous; very free-flowering; a valuable variety.
- White Maman Cochet**, [T.] *vig.* (*Cook*, 1898.) A sport from *Maman Cochet*, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ROSES. (Half Hardy.)

The Roses enumerated in this class may be regarded as true perpetuals, and are particularly valuable for summer flowering and bedding out.

- Apolline**, [B.] *vig.* (*V. Verdier*, 1878.) Rosy pink; large cupped flowers, the best of all the Bourbons in open air.
- Cecile Brunner**, [Pol.] *mod.* (*Mme. Ducher*, 1880.) A hybrid from *Polyantha simplex* fertilized by a Tea. Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; very small, full, delicately scented; admirable in bud and open flower. An exquisite miniature rose for floral work. Highly commended.
- Champion of the World**, [Hybrid Bourbon.] *vig.* (*Woodhouse*, 1894.) A cross between the *Hermosa* and *Magna Charta*. The flowers are large, double, of a rich deep rosy pink, and very fragrant. It is a vigorous grower and free bloomer, quite as hardy as *Hermosa* and other roses of that class. Valuable for bedding out for summer flowers.
- CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**, [Pol.] *vig.* (*Soupert & Notting*, 1890.) Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster; produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy lake centers, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture. One of the most valuable roses.

- Hermosa**, [B.] *mod.* (*Marcheseau*, 1840.) Bright rose; a most constant bloomer. One of the very best.
- Mrs. Degraw**, [B.] Resembles Apolline somewhat in leaf and flower, but is more compact in growth. In color it is a rich glossy pink, very fragrant, and is a remarkably prolific and continuous bloomer.
- Mosella**, [Pol.] (*Lambert & Reiter*, 1896.) This is a beautiful Rose, with well-formed, very double camellia-like flowers, borne in clusters of two to five; the petals are white at the outside, with a yellow ground, and the center is a yellowish rose-color.
- Paquerette**, [Pol.] *free.* (*Guillot*, 1875.) This is the oldest of the white varieties. Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms, full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry. In flower continuously from June to November.
- SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON**, [B.] *mod.* (*Beluze*, 1843.) Delicate flesh, tinted with fawn; flat form; very large and full, with rich foliage. A superb rose.

THE NEWEST ROSES.

The following are offered with the *raisers' descriptions*, and are the latest productions of celebrated growers.

- Admiral Dewey**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*Taylor*, 1899.) Color beautiful pink, clear and distinct; free bloomer and fragrant. \$1.00.
- Ards Rover**, [H. P.] *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1898.) Crimson, shaded with maroon; flowers large, foliage handsome—said to be a valuable addition to Climbing Roses. \$1.00.
- Balduin**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1898.) Bright glowing carmine; flowers large and full and borne in great profusion; fragrant; a defect of this otherwise fine variety is too large a proportion of "off color" buds. \$1.00.
- Daisy**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1898.) Rosy pink, suffused silvery pink; large, full, and perfectly formed; fragrant. \$1.00.
- Delicata**, [Rug.] *vig.* (*Cooling & Sons*, 1898.) Color soft rose, double flowers of good size, blooming continuously and in clusters. \$1.00.
- Gruss an Teplitz**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*Geschwind*, 1898.) Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable as a bedding Rose. We have had this grand new variety in bloom in our nurseries and can recommend it as one of the very choicest new Roses. \$1.00.
- Helene**, *vig.* (*P. Lambert*, 1899.) A seedling of the *Crimson Rambler*; delicate violet color, buds carmine, red flowers, large, single, from twenty to fifty on a truss. \$1.00.
- Killarney**, [H. T.] *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1898.) Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink flowers; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season. \$1.00.
- Liberty**, [H. T.] Color pure crimson scarlet; a steady and constant bloomer; flowers of large size, beautiful elongated form. A remarkable keeper when cut, preserving its brilliancy of color without change. \$1.00.
- Mrs. Cocker**, [H. P.] *vig.* (*Cocker & Sons*, 1899.) Color soft pink, large full flowers, fine foliage. \$1.00.
- Mrs. Rumsey**, [H. P.] (*Rumsey*, 1897.) Color lovely rosy pink, of large size, perfectly free from mildew; fine. \$1.00.
- Psyche**, (*Paul & Son*, 1899.) A seedling from *Crimson Rambler*. Color pale rosy pink, suffused at base with salmon and yellow; blooms freely in bunches of eight to twenty-five blooms each. \$1.00.
- Ulster**, [H. P.] *vig.* (*A. Dickson & Sons*, 1899.) Color bright salmon; very large and splendidly formed, fragrant, large foliage, distinct. \$1.00.

NEW EVERGREEN ROSES.

- Evergreen Gem**, *vig.* (*Manda*, 1899.) Foliage fine, rich bronze color, closely matted, remains green in winter; flowers yellow, buff in bud, opening to almost white, two or three inches in diameter, perfectly double, and of a delightful sweet brier fragrance. \$1.00.
- Gardenia**, *vig.* (*Manda*, 1899.) Flowers bright yellow, and when open cream color, three to three and a half inches in diameter, delightfully fragrant, and produced freely. \$1.00.
- Jersey Beauty**, *vig.* (*Manda*, 1899.) Foliage leathery. Flowers large, single, three inches in diameter, pale yellow, fragrant, and produced in great profusion. \$1.00.

A NEW SINGLE WHITE ROSE.

- White Dawson**. A sport found in our nurseries, from the well-known Dawson Rose, which was originated by Mr. Jackson Dawson of the Arnold Arboretum. Flowers in clusters of twenty to twenty-five, single and of beautiful form, two inches in diameter, pure white with yellow anthers, forming a pleasing contrast, fragrant, covering the plant with a mass of bloom; foliage shining and smooth. Quite distinct and very ornamental. A great acquisition; plant very vigorous. \$1.00.

ROSES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

ROSES MOST SUITABLE FOR FORCING.

Those which excel for the various qualities considered are marked *.

SUMMER VARIETIES.—Common Moss, Crested Moss, Crimson Rambler, Gracilis (Moss), Mme. Hardy, *Mme. Plantier, *Magna Charta.

BENGAL AND BOURBON.—Hermosa, Souvenir de la Malmaison.

POLYANTHA.—Clothilde Soupert.

HYBRID TEA.—La France, Meteor.

HYBRID NOISETTE.—Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—*American Beauty, *Anne de Diesbach, *Baroness Rothschild, Charles Margottin, *Countess of Oxford, *Comtesse de Serenye, Francois Michelin, John Hopper, La Reine, Mabel Morrison, *Madame G. Luizet, *Marchioness of Londonderry, *Marguerite de St. Amande, *Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, *Ulrich Brunner, Victor Verdier.

Charles Margottin is the only crimson one named in the list, the dark varieties being much inferior to the light ones for this purpose. Among the best are Alfred Colomb, Charles Lefebvre, *Fisher Holmes, *General Jacqueminot, *Gloire de Margottin, Marie Baumann, Pierre Notting, Marshall P. Wilder.

FREE BLOOMING AUTUMNAL ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Abel Grand, *Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Baronne Prevost, Baroness Rothschild, *Boieldieu, Clio, *Comtesse de Serenye, Countess of Oxford, Eugenie Verdier, *Francois Michelin, General Washington, Horace Vernet, John Hopper, La Reine, Mabel Morrison, Marchioness of Londonderry, Margaret Dickson, **Marguerite de St. Amande, Marie Baumann, **Marshall P. Wilder, **Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, Paul Neyron, *Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *Ulrich Brunner, Victor Verdier.

Besides these varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, all other classes of Perpetual Roses, with the exception of a few sorts, produce flowers freely in the Autumn.

HIGHLY SCENTED ROSES.

SUMMER ROSES.—Common Moss, Crested Moss, Gracilis (Moss), Centifolia, Madame Hardy.

HYBRID TEA.—*Duchess of Albany, *La France.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—*American Beauty, Alfred Colomb, Baronne Prevost, *Earl of Dufferin, General Jacqueminot, Horace Vernet, Lady Helen Stewart, **Louis Van Houtte, *Mme. Victor Verdier, **Marie Rady, Marie Baumann, *Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin, Pierre Notting, Rev. J. B. M. Camm.

THE MOST HARDY ROSES.

BOURBON.—Apolline, Hermosa.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—Anne de Diesbach, Baron de Bonstetten, *Baroness Rothschild, Caroline de Sansal, Charles Margottin, Earl of Dufferin, Francois Levet, Francois Michelin, General Jacqueminot, Lady Helen Stewart, *Mabel Morrison, Mme. G. Luizet, Margaret Dickson, Marguerite de St. Amande, Marshall P. Wilder, Maurice Bernardin, Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner.

SUMMER ROSES.—All of these are hardy with scarce any exception.

HYBRID RUGOSA.—Mme. G. Bruant, and others.

COLOR DIVISION.

SELECT HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

This arrangement will be an aid to those desirous of planting in masses or beds, enabling them to select, at a glance, varieties for different lines of color, etc. For planting in beds of more than one variety the habit of growth should be carefully noted, selecting for the center of the bed those sorts marked *vig.*; next in order those sorts marked *free*, *mod.*, *dwarf*.

DEEP CRIMSON OR MAROON.—A. Carriere, *mod.* or *free*. Baron de Bonstetten, *vig.* Earl of Dufferin, *vig.* Eugene Furst, *vig.* Jean Liabaud, *free*. Louis Van Houtte, *dwarf*. Pierre Notting, *free* or *vig.* Prince Camille, *free*.

BRIGHT CRIMSON.—Chas. Lefebvre, *free*. Fisher Holmes, *free*. Gen. Jacqueminot, *vig.* Horace Vernet, *mod.*

CARMINE-CRIMSON AND VERMILION.—A. Colomb, *free*. Charles Margottin, *mod.* General Washington, *mod.* Gloire de Margottin, *vig.* Lady Helen Stewart, *vig.* Mme. V. Verdier, *mod.* Marie Rady, *free*. Marie Baumann, *mod.* Marshall P. Wilder, *vig.* Maurice Bernardin, *vig.* or *free*.

CARMINE OR DEEP ROSE.—A. de Diesbach, *vig.* Baronne Prevost, *vig.* Boieldieu, *vig.* Countess of Oxford, *mod.* or *free.* Francois Levet, *vig.* Francois Michelon, *free.* John Hopper, *free.* La Reine, *free* or *vig.* Paul Neyron, *vig.* Rev. J. B. M. Camm, *mod.* Ulrich Brunner, *vig.* Victor Verdier, *mod.*

BRIGHT ROSE WITH DEEP PINK.—Abel Grand, *free* or *mod.* Comtesse C. de Chabillant, *mod.* E. Verdier, *dwarf.* Helen Keller, *vig.* Marguerite de St. Amande, *free.*

PALE PINK OR FLESH COLOR.—Baroness Rothschild, *mod.* Caroline de Sansal, *vig.* Clio, *vig.* Comtesse de Serenye, *mod.* or *free.* Mme. Gabriel Luizet, *vig.* or *free.* Mrs. John Laing, *vig.* Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, *vig.*

WHITE.—Mabel Morrison, *mod.* Marchioness of Londonderry, *vig.* Margaret Dickson, *vig.* Merveille de Lyon, *mod.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES.

For convenience in referring to the varieties in the different classes, we have placed all the varieties in alphabetical order with the name of the class to which they belong opposite each.

	CLASS.		CLASS.
Abel Carriere	H. R.	Comtesse de Serenye	H. R.
Abel Grand	H. R.	Cooling's Single Crimson Bedder	
Admiral Dewey	H. T.	Coquette des Alpes	H. N.
Aglaia (Yellow Rambler)		Coquette des Blanches	H. N.
Agnes Emily Carman	H. Rug.	Countess of Oxford	H. R.
Alfred Colomb	H. R.	Coupe d' Hebe	H. Ch.
America	H. Rug.	Crested Moss	M.
American Beauty	H. R.	Crimson Globe	M.
Amy Robsart	H. B.	Crimson Rambler	
Anne de Diesbach	H. R.	Daisy	H. T.
Anne of Geirstein	H. B.	Dawson	
Antoine Rivoire	H. T.	Delicata	Rug.
Apolline	B.	Dinsmore	H. R.
Ards Rover	H. R.	Duchess of Albany	H. T.
Austrian Copper	A.	Duke of Albany	H. R.
" Yellow	A.	Duke of Teck	H. R.
Augustine Guinoisseau	H. T.	Earl of Dufferin	H. R.
Balduin	H. T.	Eclair	H. R.
Baltimore Belle	P.	Edith Bellenden	H. B.
Baron de Bonstetten	H. R.	Eliza Boelle	H. N.
Baroness Rothschild	H. R.	Ellen Drew	H. R.
Baronne Prevost	H. R.	Eugene Furst	H. R.
Belle Siebrecht	H. T.	Eugenie Verdier	H. R.
Belle Poitevine	H. Rug.	Euphrosine (Pink Rambler)	
Bennett's Seedling	Ay.	Evergreen Gem	
Blanc Double de Coubert	H. Rug.	Exposition de Brie (M. Bernardin)	H. R.
Blanche Moreau	P. M.	Ferdinand de Lesseps (M. Bernardin)	H. R.
Boieldieu	H. R.	Fisher Holmes	H. R.
Brenda	H. B.	Flora McIvor	H. B.
Cabbage (Centifolia)	Prov.	Francois Levet	H. R.
Captain Hayward	H. R.	Francois Michelon	H. R.
Caroline d'Arden	H. R.	Gabriel Tournier	H. R.
Caroline de Sansal	H. R.	Gardenia	
Catharine Seyton	H. B.	Gem of the Prairies	P.
Cecile Brunner	Pol.	General Jacqueminot	H. R.
Centifolia	Prov.	General Washington	H. R.
Champion of the World		George Prince	H. R.
Charles Lefebvre	H. R.	Gloire Lyonnaise	H. R.
Charles Margottin	H. R.	Gloire de Margottin	H. R.
Chedane Guinoisseau	H. Rug.	Glory of France (A. de Diesbach)	H. R.
Climbing Jules Margottin	H. Cl.	Gracilis	M.
Climbing Victor Verdier	H. Cl.	Green Mantle	H. B.
Clio	H. R.	Gruss an Teplitz	H. T.
Clothilde Soupert	Pol.	Gustave Piganeau	H. R.
Common Moss	M.	Harrison's Yellow	A.
Common Provence (Centifolia)	Prov.	Heinrich Schultheis	H. R.
Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant	H. R.	Helene	
Comtesse de Murinais	M.		

	CLASS.
Helen Keller	H. R.
Hermosa	B.
Horace Vernet	H. R.
Jean Liabaud	H. R.
Jeanie Deans	H. B.
Jersey Beauty	
Jeannie Dickson	H. R.
John Hopper	H. R.
Jubilee	H. R.
Julia Mannering	H. B.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	T.
Killarney	H. T.
Lady Arthur Hill	H. R.
Lady Helen Stewart	H. R.
Lady Penzance	H. B.
La France	H. T.
La Reine	H. R.
La Rosiere	H. R.
Laurence Allen	H. R.
Liberty	H. T.
Lord Penzance	H. P.
Louis Van Houtte	H. R.
Lucy Ashton	H. B.
Lucy Bertram	H. B.
Mabel Morrison	H. R.
Magna Charta	H. Ch.
Mme. Gabriel Luizet	H. R.
Mme. G. Bruant	H. Rug.
Mme. Hardy	Dam.
Mme. Plantier	H. Ch.
Mme. Victor Verdier	H. R.
Maman Cochet	T.
Manda's Triumph	
Marchioness of Dufferin	H. R.
Marchioness of Londonderry	H. R.
Marchioness of Lorne	H. R.
Margaret Dickson	H. R.
Marguerite de St. Amande	H. R.
Marie Baumann	H. R.
Marie Rady	H. R.
Marquise de Castellane	H. R.
Marshall P. Wilder	H. R.
Maurice Bernardin	H. R.
Meg Merrilies	H. B.
Mavourneen	H. R.
Merveille de Lyon	H. R.
Meteor	H. T.
Minna	H. B.
Moschata alba	
Mosella	Pol.
Mrs. Cocker	H. R.
Mrs. Degraw	B.
Mrs. Frank Cant	H. R.

	CLASS.
Mrs. F. W. Sandford	H. R.
Mrs. John Laing	H. R.
Multiflora Japonica	
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford	H. R.
Mrs. Rumsey	H. R.
Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht)	H. T.
Oakmont	H. R.
Oskar Cordel	H. R.
Paquerette	Pol.
Paul Neyron	H. R.
Paul Jamain	H. R.
Paul Verdier	H. Ch.
Paul's Carmine Pillar	H. Cl.
Paul's Early Blush	H. R.
Paul's Single White	H. R.
Persian Yellow	A.
Pierre Notting	H. R.
Pink Rambler	
Pink Roamer	
Pink Rover	H. T.
Pride of Waltham	H. R.
Prince Camille de Rohan	H. R.
Prince de Portia	H. R.
Princess Adelaide	M.
Psyche	
Queen of the Prairies	P.
Queen of Waltham	H. R.
Rev. J. B. M. Camm	H. R.
Rev. Alan Cheales	H. R.
Robert Duncan	H. R.
Rose Bradwardine	H. B.
Rugosa alba	Rug.
Rugosa rubra	Rug.
Salet	P. M.
Setigera	P.
South Orange Perfection	
Souvenir de la Malmaison	B.
Souvenir de Pierre Leperdrieux	H. Rug.
Souvenir du Président Carnot	H. T.
Stanwell Perpetual	S.
Thalia (White Rambler)	P.
Tom Wood	H. R.
Ulrich Brunner	H. R.
Universal Favorite	
Vick's Caprice	H. R.
Victor Verdier	H. R.
White Bath	M.
White Dawson	
White Maman Cochet	T.
White Rambler	
Wichuriana	
Yellow Rambler	

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